

Harwood, William J, & W.B.Rose.

Papers, 1871.

Richmond, Va.

Section A

1 item.

FEB 7 '51

GUIDE

Harwood, William J. & W.B. Rose, Papers, 1871.
Richmond, Va. 1 item. Sketch.

Copy of an agreement concerning transfer of
land between William J Harwood and W.B. Rose
of Richmond and Henrico Co., Va..

MSS.

(48-1065)

Hasell, Andrew.

Papers, 1828-1829.

4 items.

**Papers dealing with Hasell's
"corresponding membership" in the
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***hab**

**1. Society of Antiquaries of
Scotland.**

NcD

19981008

#40067262

NDHYme

Haskell, John Cheves

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Memoirs, 1861-1865

Abbeville, Abbeville Co., S. C.

Cab. 95 1 item (Typescript--69 pp.)

4-25-58

GUIDE

Haskell, John C. Memoirs, 1861-1865 Abbeville, Abbeville Co., S. C. 1 item (Typescript--69 pp.) Sketch.

John C. Haskell was one of seven brothers who served in the C. S. A. Army. He married Mary Hampton, daughter of Wade Hampton, was a planter, lawyer, and state legislator. He served in several positions during the Civil War and was in charge of surrendering all artillery at Appomattox.

Haskell wrote his memoirs some thirty-eight years after the war. This is a typescript

Haskell, John Cheves

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of the original narrative and is not well connected as he fails to give any dates, but it does give a good picture of the men with whom he served.

At the outbreak of war, Haskell was a 2nd Lt. in the regular artillery, stationed at Fort Moultrie. Later, this unit was sent to Virginia. Then he was an aide to Gen. J. E. Johnston, then to Gen. G. W. Smith, then he served under Longstreet and Lee, then commanded the N. C. artillery under D. H. Hill, then a

Haskell, John Cheves

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battalion in Longstreet's Corps, and finally served as a member of the surrender commission under Lee. He was wounded several times and ill often.

Of interest are: Charleston, S. C., before the fall of Fort Sumter, p. 1; R. H. Anderson, p. 1; a description of Joseph E. Johnston, pp. 2-3; description of Gustavus W. Smith, pp. 4-5; the character of Jefferson Davis, p. 4; the conduct of Col. Horace Randall, pp. 5-6; Battle of Ball's Bluff, pp. 6-7; reference to George Crittenden, p. 6; description of L. Q. C. Lamar,

pp. 7-8; description of Wade Hampton, pp. 8-9; description of Longstreet, pp. 9-10; description of Beverly Johnston, brother of J. E. Johnston, 10-11; description of Hood, pp. 11-12; Toombs and the order of Genl. Johnston for his arrest, p. 12; description of Ewell, p. 13; description of Kirby-Smith, pp. 13-14; description of Jackson, pp. 14-17; description of Gen. D. R. Jones p. 18; and description of Lee, p. 20. (Many of these people he refers to briefly again throughout the rest of his memoirs.)

Battle of Seven Pines, pp. 19-24; Pickett, p. 21; Haskell's wound, pp. 21-24; D. H. Hill, pp. 26-30; Gen J. L. Petigru, pp. 26-27; action around New Bern, pp. 27-28; and Washington, N. C. ,pp. 28-29; Brandy Station, pp. 31-32; Gettysburg, pp. 31, 32-39 (wounding of Hood, p. 33; Pickett and his charge, pp. 34-35); death of Gen. Petigru at Williamsport, Md., p. 35; criticism of Lee, pp. 37-38; analysis of why the Southerners lost at Gettysburg, pp. 37-39; Bristol Station, p. 41; Battle of the Wilderness, pp. 42-46 and the death of Gen.

Wadsworth; wounding of Longstreet, pp. 43-44; Cold Harbor, pp. 46-47; Siege of Petersburg, pp. 47-56; Battle of the Crator, pp. 48-52 and comments on the treatment of Negro soldiers and Negro prisoners; John Pelham, p. 55; retreat to Richmond and the conditions in Richmond (looting), pp. 56-57; Gen. Custer's saddle, p. 59; retreat from Richmond, p. 61; Battle of Appomattox, p. 62; surrender at Appomattox, pp. 63-67; incident with Gen Custer, and his spurs that belonged to Santa Anna, pp. 64-65; N. C. Grant, p. 66; and last interview with Lee, p. 68.

Haskell, John Cheves

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(See Eminent and Representative Men of The Carolinas, Vol. I, p. 95.)

John Cheves Haskell's memoirs were published in 1960. See John Cheves Haskell, The Haskell Memoirs, Gilbert E. Swan and James W. Livingood, eds. (New York, 1960).

Haskell, William O.

NUCMC

Papers, 1855-1888

Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass.

388 items

7-F

10-27-69

Haskell, William O. Papers. Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass.

William O. Haskell was a Bostonian businessman who owned the company, William O. Haskell and Son.. For over forty years this company manufactured school furniture and other articles. During a panic in the 1870's or 1880's, Haskell's business failed, and he was forced to declare bankruptcy. He then moved, with his wife Sarah, to a farm near Mason, New Hampshire, where he remained until 1886. In that year he relocated in

Haskell, William O.

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Malden, Mass., a town in the vicinity of Boston.

Much of the correspondence in this collection is comprised of family letters. Haskell corresponded with his children, Harry, Edward, Frank, Mary, and William O., Jr. Also included are letters from Haskell's brothers and sisters, i. e., Andrew L., William, Jane, George, Ann D., Mary Isaac, and Lucy.

Many of the letters deal with business matters, such as taxes, the payment of bills, mortgages, inquiries concerning the prices of

Haskell, William O.

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goods, and orders for merchandise. Some of the business letters concern the renting and selling of the Blake House, a home in East Lebanon, New Hampshire, which Haskell owned.

John Brent, a friend of Haskell who had moved to Sanford, Florida, wrote several letters in the years 1881-1882 which describe Florida's early development. Subjects Brent discussed include: the business boom, cattle raising, orange crops, the Everglades, lakes, the South Florida Railroad, and the town of Kissimmee.

Haskell, William O.

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Haskell was interested in family genealogy and had prepared a family tree for the Haskell family. About twenty-five letters from 1880 through 1887 deal with the genealogy of the Haskells.

There is information on various other subjects, such as the Liberty and Republican parties, a lecture given by Charles Dudley Warner, the assassination of James A. Garfield, and the opinion of a Northerner concerning the South.

Haskell, William O.

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The legal papers include 4 items: an agreement of sale of a patent right by Haskell to William W. Allcott; an agreement concerning the terms of payment; an agreement by I. A. Melvin, Reuben Hunter, and I. W. Sow to become copartners; and an abstract of the conveyances of a piece of Haskell's property.

Haskins, John W

Letters and Papers. 1856-1876.

Buckingham County, Virginia

Section A

17 pieces

Mar. 11, 1937.

Haskins, John W.	Sketch
Letters and Papers 1856-1876	17 pieces
<u>Buckingham county, Va.</u>	

This small set gives a brief glimpse
of agricultural and educational conditions
immediately after the Civil War.

Hasler Family

— Papers, 1861-1865

New York, New York

Section A

9 items

7-11-84

MSS.

Sec. A

Hasler family.

Papers, 1861-1865.

9 items.

N.Y. family including three sons in the Union army.

Collection contains letters from brothers, John, William, and George, to their parents, while stationed in various camps in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and Tennessee.

John reveals his unit to be the Light Battery E, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.

He writes of an expected battle in Richmond, and of the Petersburg

campaign. George was in Company H of the 13th New York Infantry Volunteers.

Letter topics include family and money, health, camp life, weather, troop movements, and military pay.

NcD 22 JUN 98 39330833 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Sec. A

Hasler family.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Cataloged from card catalog.

*lcs

1. Hasler family.
2. Hasler, John.
3. Hasler, William.
4. Hasler, George.
5. United States. Army--Military life.
6. United States. Army. Pennsylvania Artillery Regiment, 1st.
7. United States. Army. New York Infantry Regiment, 13th.
8. Soldiers--United States--Correspondence.
9. United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.
10. Richmond (Va.)--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.
11. Petersburg (Va.)--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.

NcD

22 JUN 98

39330833

NDHYme

Hasler Family. Papers. New York, New York

The collection contains letters from Union soldiers and brothers John, William and George Hasler to their parents. They were written between May, 1861, and May, 1865. There are four letters from John. They are dated May 12, 1861, from Camp Curtain, Harrisburg, Pennsy.; July 6, 1862, from a camp near City Point, Va.; July 17, 1862, from Harrison's Landing, Va.; and May 21, 1865, from Nashville, Tenn. In his letter from

Hasler Family

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City Point, Va., John gives his company name. He lists it as Light Battery E, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery. There are three letters from George. They are dated July 9, 1861, from Camp Union, Bladensburg, Md.; Aug. 18, 1861, from Fort Bennett, Va.; and Aug. 1, 1862, from Westover, Va. In his letter dated Aug. 1862, he gives his company name. He lists it as Company H of the 13th New York Volunteers. In Phisterer's work, New York in the War of the Rebellion 1861-1865, a

Hasler Family

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summary is given of George's service. He was enrolled into service on April 27, 1861, at Dansville, N. Y. In May, 1862, he was mustered in as Captain of the 13th New York Infantry Volunteers. He was wounded and captured in action Aug. 30, 1862, at Manassas (Bull Run), Va. and died of his wounds Sept. 16, 1862, at Upperville, Va. There are two letters from William. They are dated July 14, 1864, from a camp near City Point, Va. and Jan. 19, 1865, from Lovettsville, Va.

Hasler Family.

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Topics discussed include family and money matters, their health, camp life, the weather and the number, movements and fighting skills of the troops. Among their concerns were: When they would receive their military pay; when it would be possible for them to return home; and the brothers' interest in each others' and their parents' welfare.

While George was encamped at Camp Union near Baldensburg, Md. in July 1861, he mentioned visiting both houses of the U.S. Con-

gress. He said you could not hear much of the proceedings "because there is such a continued hum."

Two military campaigns are hinted at in the Haslers' letters. In John's letter, July 17, 1862, while at Harrison's Landing, Va., he said much activity was taking place on the James River and that he expected to be involved in a "great battle" to take Richmond. Since he was writing several days after the Seven Days' Battles (June 25-

Hasler Family

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July 1, 1862), in the coastal area of Virginia, it is not surprising that he would expect his company to be involved in a future battle at Richmond. What the Seven Days' Battles did do was to provide a temporary relief of Richmond for the Confederates and allowed the Union Army to gain security on the north bank of the James River where it could be reenforced. (from Battle and Leaders of the Civil War, v. 2, p. 423) William, writing

Hasler Family

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from City Point, Va. on the James River, July 14, 1864, said he could hear firing at Petersburg. This was written during the Petersburg Campaign (June 1864-May 1865).

References are made to Lincoln, Grant, and McClellan.

Hassall, Evelyn Lynett.

Papers, 1963-1973. 8 items.

Shelf Location: 55-D

Wife of Christopher Hassall, poet, biographer, and playwright -- Daybooks of Evelyn Hassall, 1963-1970, with occasional brief entries; two pictures of Christopher Hassall; and two volumes, one entitled "Consultations from the Book of Changes," in which the Chinese philosophy I Ching was (continued on next card)

Hassall, Evelyn Lynett. (card 2)

consulted to answer troubling questions,
probably by Hassall's son (Nick?).

Transfer: 04/14/88

Accessioned: 05/05/88

Acc. No.: 88-035

Hassell, Cushing Biggs

NUCMC

Papers, 1814-1926

Williamston, Martin Co., N. C.

17-C

75 items and 2 vols.

25 items added, 7-31-43

1 item added, 11-20-57

1 vol. added, 8-26-66

151 items added, 2-18-71

4 items added, 2-22-71

11-5-33

Recataloged, 2-18-71

Hassell, Cushing Biggs. Papers. Williamston,
Martin Co., N. C.

Cushing Biggs Hassell (1808-1880) was a successful merchant in Williamston. He was active in various civic affairs and held several minor public offices in Martin County. In 1848, he was appointed to the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina and served until 1868. He was reappointed to that post in 1874 and was instrumental in the reorganization of the University's affairs prior to its reopening

Hassell, Cushing Biggs

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in 1875. Hassell was also an ordained minister in the Primitive Baptist Church. Biographical sketches of Hassell and his son Sylvester appear in Ashe's History of North Carolina.

The papers which have been recataloged comprise a miscellaneous group of correspondence and miscellaneous items related principally to Cushing Biggs Hassell and Sylvester Hassell. The early items concern the elder Hassell's mercantile business. In 1875, the correspondence becomes more numerous and revolves around two topics, the reorganization of the University

Hassell, Cushing Biggs

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of North Carolina and the state constitutional convention of that year. Several letters relate to Sylvester Hassell's attempts to find a teaching position in 1868. Among the correspondents are Braxton Craven, Ezra Cornell, Kemp Plummer Battle (1831-1919), and other prominent educators.

151 items added, 2-18-71: Correspondence, legal papers, and miscellaneous items concerning Cushing Biggs Hassell and his family. Many of the letters are related to the sale of land for the settlement of an estate. Letters from

Hassell, Cushing Biggs

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Pleasant Daniel Gold discuss a legal matter involving members of two churches in the Wilson area. The legal papers consist largely of deeds and indentures from Surry and Yadkin counties. Several of these items pertain to purchases made by Isaac Jarratt and members of the Puryear family whose papers are also in this department.

4 items added, 2-22-71: (transferred from the Asa Biggs MSS.): Letters to Cushing Biggs Hassell from Kemp Plummer Battle, William Ruffin Cox and Asa Biggs. Battle's letters con-

cern the reorganization of the University of North Carolina, while those from Cox and Biggs refer to the efforts of the Democratic Party to regain control of the state government. All of these letters were written in 1875.

Asa Biggs and C. B. Hassell were quite close for a number of years, and there are letters in the Asa Biggs Papers from Hassell written as early as 1827. The four items of this addition were transferred to the Hassell Collection from the Biggs Papers when the latter were recataloged.

MSS.

Hassenzahl, Louis William, b. 1868.
Diary and memorandum book, 1884-1889.
1 item.

SHELF
LOCATION:

Cab. 44

Son of Louis and Fredrica (Hess)
Hassenzahl from Toledo, Ohio.

Hassenzahl's diary of a trip to
Chicago (1884, Aug. 14-29, 17pp.) and
Germany (1885, Mar. 21-Apr. 23, 92 pp.)
. Includes descriptions of New York
City, the voyage to Germany, and the
German towns of Bremen, Hanover,
Giesen, and Darmstadt. Also brief
notes about his studies at the
Gymnasium in Darmstadt (1885, 2pp.) and
his expenses while attending Phillips
Academy, Andover, Mass. (1888-1889,
2pp.).

NcD 12 MAY 87 15673503 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Hassenzahl, Louis William, b. 1868.

Diary and memorandum book, . . .
(Card 2)

1. Germany--Description and travel.
 2. Chicago, (Ill.)--Description.
 3. Ocean travel--Atlantic Ocean.
 4. New York (N.Y.)--Description. 5.
- Genre: Diaries--Travel.

NcD

12 MAY 87

15673503

NDHYme

Hastings, Eliza

Papers, 1860-1887

N. C.

Section A

33 items

11-15-57

GUIDE

Hastings, Eliza. Papers, 1860-1887. North
Carolina. 33 items. Sketch

This collection consists of personal letters pertaining chiefly to Eliza, James A., and Thomas W. Hastings. There are some Confederate soldiers' letters, e.g., that of July 17, 1863, about troopments.

A letter of Jan. 11, 1870, is written on stationery which had been produced in 1868 in support of the candidates of Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for president and vice-president, respectively.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira

Papers, 1806-1822

London, England

18-G

9-19-63

7 items and 1 vol.

2 items added,

6-9-64

1 item added 6-18-65

1 item added, 11-10-65

3 items added, 9-18-70

1 item added, 7-11-79

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira. Papers,
1813-1822. London, England

Francis Rawdon-Hastings, First Marquis of
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira (1754-1826),
held commands in the British army during the
American Revolutionary War and the Napoleonic
Wars on the European continent. From 1813 to
1822 he was Governor General of Bengal and
commander-in-chief of the forces in India.

The manuscript volume is the first part
(1813-1814) of the private journal that Hastings
kept from 1813 to 1818. It was published in

* See card 24

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 2
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

1858 as The Private Journal of the Marquess of Hastings..., edited by his daughter, the Marchioness of Bute...(London, Saunders and Otley, 1858), 2 vols. The second edition of 1858 begins with the arrival of Hastings at Madras, India, on September 11, 1813. The manuscript, however, begins at Portsmouth, England, on April 9, 1813, and includes an account of the voyage from there to India and of several stops along the way, especially the visit to British occupied Mauritius. The preface to the second edition notes this and some other

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 3
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

omissions.

Omissions also occur occasionally from the entries that Hastings wrote in India. For example, the second edition omits the entries for February 10-19 and July 21-23, 1814. Moreover, partial omissions from daily entries occur. The published journal varies frequently from the manuscript in spelling and capitalization.

A calendar of the manuscript journal is filed with it. The published journal has an index.

According to the dedication in the journal, Hastings wrote it as a record of events for his

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 4
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

young children to read in their later years. Lady Loudoun, his wife, and the three eldest children accompanied Hastings to India and also traveled with him on the trip up the Ganges River in 1814. Hastings also used the journal as a means of recording his opinions while they were fresh in mind. It served as a source for future consideration and reference (see entry for Feb. 1, 1814). The particulars of public affairs were not usually recorded here, for Hastings kept minutes of them which were also copied into another book (see June 23, 1814).

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-. First Marquis of 5
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

However, there were numerous instances in which he reflected generally upon administrative matters, sometimes at length. His general opinions of Indian society were explained here, often with reference to specific occurrences. The journal was essentially a record of Hastings' travels to India and his travels in Bengal and the valley of the Ganges River from Calcutta to Lucknow. He described the countryside and the towns, cities, and fortresses along his route. As he encountered specific problems and various

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 6
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

Indian rulers, he discussed them and the governmental policies that were involved.

Hastings and his family left England in April, 1813, aboard the Stirling Castle that sailed with a convoy to India. Several stops were made along the way. In May Hastings described his visit to Funchal on Madeira Island. Later in the same month he and Sir Home Riggs Popham visited Tenerife in the Canary Islands. The governor petitioned for the removal of two thousand starving French prisoners of war. Hastings described living conditions on the island. At the end of

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 7
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

May he related a three-day visit on Santiago,
one of the Cape Verde Islands.

On August 10, the ship anchored at Port Louis,
capital of the British occupied French Isle of
France, or Mauritius, where it stayed until
August 21. Hastings discussed various aspects
of the British administration of the island and
praised the work of Governor Sir Robert Townsend
Farquhar. Two especially interesting discus-
sions are the history of the principal church at
Port Louis and the description of the important
botanical gardens at "Mon Plaisir," an estate

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 8
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

then occupied by Sir Alexander Campbell, First
Baronet (1760-1824).

On September 11, the ship arrived at Madras where Hastings visited until September 18. He discussed the state of the army and the general tenor of his future administration with Sir John Abercromby, commander-in-chief and temporary governor of the Madras Presidency. Another important aspect of the visit was Hastings' encounter with the Nabob of the Carnatic and his comment on political relations with this ruler. He noted the condition of Fort St. George.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 9
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

In the entry for October 2 is a long discussion of Hindu society, the role of the Brahmins in it, and the proper way to handle Hindu troops.

Hastings arrived at Calcutta on October 4, but the press of public business caused him to neglect his journal until February 1, 1814. When he resumed his account on that date, he made a lengthy review of British policy in India. He discussed the financial situation of the government, the condition of the army, mismanagement of relations with the Indian rulers, and the potential for an outbreak of general war. On

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 10
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

February 6 he outlined his ideas for relations with the Indian states.

During most of February Hastings was on an elaborate hunting expedition in the region of the Jalangi or Jellinghy River that connects the Hooghly and Ganges rivers in Bengal. This expedition is recorded in detail with considerable description of the countryside and also a comment on the security problem of this unguarded territory.

When Hastings returned to Barrackpore near Calcutta on February 21, his journal lapsed

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 11
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

again until June 23 on the eve of his trip to the
Upper Provinces. On that date he again stated
his general opinions of Hindu society. On June
26 he related briefly the recent history of the
boundary dispute with Nepal and his plans to
counter the Nepalese incursions across the
frontier.

The Governor General and his party traveled
in a flotilla of boats up the Bhagirathi and
Ganges rivers. They embarked on June 28, and
the journal is a record of events until November
9 when they were at Lucknow in Oudh.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 12
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

In July, Hastings viewed the Plassey battle-field and then visited Burhampore which he described. On this occasion he saw a collection of antiquities and gave his opinion of Hindu mythology. At Burhampore he met the Nabob of Murshidabad and discussed with Lieutenant General William Palmer the need to end the fiction of the Mogul government. On July 12 Hastings described the visit to the Nabob's palace at Murshidabad. On July 20-21 tiger and rhinoceros hunts were noted in the usual detail. At Boglipoor he saw the monument to Augustus

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 13
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

Cleveland (1755-1784) and remarked on an Indian monument to him also. At Boglipoor he also commented on a fine mosque and the indigo works. At the end of July the flotilla reached Monghyr where it stayed for several days. A gun manufactory was operating at this city. On August 1, Hastings complained of the lack of practical innovations in the daily life of the Indians. In the second week of August the flotilla was at Patna where the decorum of the unpredictable populace was noted. The Moslem upper classes were known for their rebellious temper.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 14
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Hastings described the unused granary built by Warren Hastings as a guard against famine. On August 13 a criticism of Sir George Hilaro Barlow, a former governor general, was noted. The encounter with Gundshaum Singh was another example of the diplomatic attention that Hastings paid to the Indian rulers. On August 21 he saw the unfinished monument to Lord Cornwallis at Ghazypore and noted the recent appropriation to complete it.

In the first week of September Hastings visited Benares, a city that prompted another

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 15
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

commentary on Hindu mythology. He met Amrut Rao and remarked on his encampment near Benares. A noted school was included on the Governor General's tour. Benares was decorous although it, like Patna, was a city where Europeans often suffered insults. During September 21-23 he visited and described Allahabad. Nearby he witnessed ceremonial bathing at the juncture of the Jamna and Ganges rivers and criticized the Brahmins for utilizing pilgrimages for their own profit.

In early October Hastings arrived at Cawnpore

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 16
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

where he had his first visits with the Nawab of Oudh. On October 11 he reported on portable howitzers and their potential uses. On October 25 Hastings entered Lucknow where the party was still located when the journal ended on November 9. There is considerable detail on the meetings with the Nawab and intrigues at his court that center around John Baillie (1772-1833), the British resident at Lucknow. On October 26, Hastings described "Constantia," the fortress mansion of Claude Martin (1735-1800) where he resided. Various animal fights and hunts were

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 17
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

staged on October 28-29. Two days earlier Hastings witnessed the most brilliant illumination that he had encountered. On November 5 he reflected on the juridical problem of state prisoners who were not under the cognizance of the magistrates. On November 7 the news of the death of Major General Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie was reported, and Hastings evaluated his worth as a military leader.

Two letters of 1815 and 1818 came with the journal. On July 27, 1815, William Frederick, Second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, reports

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 18
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

the death at Waterloo of Hastings Brudenell Forbes, third son of the Earl of Granard and his wife, the sister of Lord Hastings. On July 9, 1818, Lord Hastings informs Earl Mountcashell why he cannot solicit a writership in India for his son but suggests whom he should write. The Governor General cannot ask for a writership from the Court of Directors because of an understood principal of non-interference with each other's patronage.

Four letters of 1818-1819 were transferred

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 19
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

from the India MSS. Three letters are from Lord Hastings to Leicester Stanhope, Fifth Earl of Harrington, and one is addressed to the Countess of Harrington, his mother (Oct. 28, 1818; March 24, Oct. 19, Dec. 14, 1819). Hastings congratulated Harrington on the marriage of his sister. He also discussed the political situation in India and reported that events were going well for British rule, especially in Rajputana where the rulers have requested English arbitration. He also reviewed his handling of finances.

On Aug. 4, 1820, Hastings wrote to Charles

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 20
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.

Theophilus Metcalfe, First Baron Metcalfe,
British resident at Delhi, and stated his ignor-
ance of why no decision had been reached in the
Williams case.

2 items added, 6-9-64. On July 21, 1820,
Hastings writes to Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood,
commander-in-chief in the East Indies. He
comments on the loss of a ship and discusses
plans for the autumn; Blackwood will visit
Calcutta and may accompany Hastings on his tour

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 21
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira.
to Dacca.

On April 1, 1822, Hastings explains his desire to resign as governor general and to return to England. He reviews the successes of his administration and comments on relations with the Indian states, the advance of industry and agriculture, Sir David Ochterlony's tour of Malwa and Rajputana, relations with Dowlut Rao Scindia of Gwalior, and the state of finances. The letter is addressed to the Rev. Dr. Holcombe

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 22
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who is noted as living "on the Banks of Trent."
He is probably Dr. George Holcombe, rector of
East Leake (1804) and prebendary of Canterbury
(1815). East Leake is situated in the vicinity
of the Trent River.

1 item added, 6-18-65. On Aug. 30, 1817,
Hastings wrote to his friend, John Thomson,
about the illness and consequent return to
England of Seton, probably Archibald Seton,
a member of the Supreme Council. He also
noted Dr. Casey's death.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 23
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira

1 item added, 11-10-65. On Feb. 3, 1806, Hastings congratulated Thomas Erskine on joining the cabinet and forwarded a request from his military secretary.

3 items added, 9-18-70: On Sept. 14, 1809, Lord Moira introduced John Philpot Curran and Joseph Atkinson of Dublin, a friend of the poet Moore, to Henry Mackenzie, the author.

Moira's letter of Dec. 30, 1812, concerned an appeal to the Prince Regent in behalf of a

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 24
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira
convict and the procedure required for such
petitions.

Lady Hasting's letter (14 pp.) of June 3, 1822, to Nathaniel Wallich, superintendent of the botanic gardens at Calcutta, was mostly about education for Anglo-Indian children. A professional matter was also mentioned.

Microfilm copies of the volumes of Hasting's journal are in the India Office Library.

1 item added, 7-11-79: A twelve-page letter of March 21, 1821, from Lady Hastings in India

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-, First Marquis of 25
Hastings and Second Earl of Moira

to Lady Huntly about the appointment of James Wemyss as collector at Cawnpore, Lady Huntly's cousin in India, the Hastings children in England, disturbances in England, slow mail and recent damage to ships, the tranquil state of India where Mahrattas and Pindarees had been pacified, the abundance of money and the current interest rates, the condition of Government House, her activities, Lord Hastings, a hunting trip to Rajamahar and a description of the country and its people, and Lady Rumbold.

Hastings, Warren

Papers, 1781-1818

Daylesford, Worcestershire, England

XVIII-E

4 items

6-30-64

Hastings, Warren. Papers, 1781-1818. Daylesford,
Worcestershire, England.

Warren Hastings (1732-1818) had a long and distinguished career in the government of India. He went to India in 1750 and became a member of the Calcutta Council in 1761 and the Madras Council in 1769. He was governor of Bengal in 1772 and governor general of India, 1773-1785.

An English copy of a long letter of 1781 or 1782 concerns relations between the Madras Presidency and Muhammad Ali, Nabob of Arcot and

Hastings, Warren

2

ruler of the Carnatic. The letter is undated, but the writer refers to Governor Macartney and to the war with Hyder Ali, ruler of Mysore. Macartney arrived at Madras in mid-1781, and Hyder Ali died in late 1782. The letter is addressed to Hastings, and it was written by an official of the Nabob in his behalf. The financial management of the Carnatic had been for some time an issue of contention between the Nabob and the Madras government. The situation was further complicated by the invasion of the

Hastings, Warren

3

Carnatic by Hyder Ali during the War of 1780-1784. The letter reviews the recent history of the financial question and also the Nabob's claim to Tanjore. Relations with several successive governors of Madras are noted - Lord Pigot, Sir Thomas Rumbold, and Lord Macartney. The letter closes with an offer for a settlement. The copy may be incomplete.

On June 8, 1811, Hastings writes to John Woodman, his brother-in-law, and discusses the coming marriage of Woodman's son, Thomas

Hastings, Warren

4

Bartholomew Woodman, to Louise, daughter of Baron Chapuset of Stuttgart.

On May 15, 1815, Hastings acknowledges the receipt of a document by an unidentified author for whom he has considerable praise.

On Jan. 30, 1818, Hastings writes to Sir Thomas Bernard, the noted philanthropist. He discusses the unintended publication of one of his letters and what he may do about the matter.

MSS.

Small Coll. (48-2317, 56-202)

Hasty, A. L.

Papers, 1900-1936.

32 items.

Probate Judge of Marengo County, Ala.

**Business papers, deeds, misc., and a
record of the voting in Marengo county
in which Judge Hasty was a candidate.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***hab**

**1. Elections--Alabama--History--20th
century. 2. Judges--Alabama--Marengo
County. 3. Marengo County (Ala.)--
History.**

NcD

19981008

#40067313

NDHYme

MSS.

(48-2312)

Hatch, Edward.

Letter, 1889.

1 item.

**Photostat of letter from Edward Hatch
to General Henry M. Cid (?).**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***hab**

1. Cid, Henry M.

NcD

19981008

#40067207

NDHYme

C

Hatch, Philo

Papers, 1835-1836

Barrington, Yates co., N. Y.

Section A

2 items

Hatch, Philo. Papers, 1835-1836.
Barrington, Yates co., N. Y. 2 items. Sketch.

Two deeds: one from Philo Hatch and his wife, Jerusha, to Joseph Barthalomew; and the other from Joseph Barthalomew to Philo Hatch.

1701

SS-433

116 Hatcher, Laurence

Arithmetic [incomplete],. 1835

Donor: Paul Kike, Wadesboro, N. C.

NOV 5 1933

Hatchett, William Haynie

Papers, 1828-1852

Lunenburg, Lunenburg Co., Va.

Cab. 47

68 items

1 item added, Jan., 1954

3-6-35

Hatchett, William H. MSS. 1828-1852
Lunenburg, Va.

Hatchett was a student at the University of Virginia in 1835. He moved to Livingston, Madison co., Miss. in 1836 where he remained until 1838 when he returned to Virginia. A cousin, Henry Stokes, was a student at the University of Virginia in 1839, and his letters containsome interesting lights on some of the professors, especially Harrison and Tucker.

Hatchett, W. H.

2

Dueling seems to have been somewhat prevalent at the University in the 1830's, sub rosa however. There are some letters from Peter Stokes, 1845-1846, who was dealing in slaves in Alabama. From his letters we gain some idea of the prices of slaves at that time. It is not plain whether Hatchett served in the Mexican War, but in 1847 or 1848 he was made Colonel of the Lewisburg volunteers.

Added Jan. 1954, a ten-page genealogy of the Hatchett family, compiled by Mrs. Anne Hatchett Bass, Durham, N. C.

Hatchett, W. H.

3

For information about Hatchett and his family, see the genealogy in the Hatchett Family Papers of Prince Edward County, Virginia.

MSS.

6th 12:C, 6th 23:B (7-16-77)

Hatchett family.

Papers, 1794-1907.

552 items.

**Family of farmers from Caswell
County, N.C., and Prince Edward County,
Va.**

**Consists largely of financial records
that relate to the farming and
marketing of tobacco and other crops
such as accounts, receipts, and
promissory notes. Also included are
letters concerning business matters, a
sermon, and a commonplace book which
contains accounts and lists of pupils
in Sabbath school. Most of the papers
are those of William Russell
Hatchett, but John Hatchett and
Allen Lilliou s Hatchett are also**

NcD 19981201 #40421992 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 12:C, 6th 23:B (7-16-77)

Hatchett family.

**Papers, ...
represented.**

(Card 2)

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

**Addition to Hatchett Family Papers,
1767-1965.**

***hab**

**1. Hatchett family. 2. Agriculture--
Southern States. 3. Tobacco
manufacture and trade--History. 4.
Caswell County (N.C.)--History--
Sources. 5. Prince Edward County
(Va.)--History--Sources. 6. Genre:
Account books. I. Hatchett, Allen
Lillious, 1838-1919. II. Hatchett,
John, 1733-1812. III. Hatchett,
William Russe ll, 1794-1878.**

NcD

19981201

#40421992

NDHYme

Hatchett Family

NUCMC

Papers, 1767-1965

Caswell County, North Carolina, and Prince
Edward County, Virginia

17-E

320 items

1-16-75

Hatchett Family. Papers. Caswell County ,
North Carolina, and Prince Edward County,
Virginia

The members of the Hatchett family whose papers make up the bulk of this collection are the three generations of William Russell Hatchett(1794-1878), Allen Lillious Hatchett (1838-1919), and William Henry Hatchett(born 1860, died prior to 1950). A genealogy compiled by a descendant of another branch of the family is included in the collection, but it is

Hatchett Family

2

incomplete, and sketchy for the line of William Russell Hatchett. This line of Hatchetts was above all, tied to the land. William Russell farmed in Virginia, first in Charlotte County and later in Prince Edward County. Allen Lillious, after a short trial as a merchant in 1856, established a farm in Caswell County, North Carolina. William Henry, who attended Trinity College in 1878-1879, also eventually returned to agriculture, but only after efforts as a tobacco dealer in Durham in the mid-1880's

Hatchett Family

3

and as the owner of the Danville (Va.) Weekly Register in the late 1880's and early 1890's.

The Hatchett family was large, and relatives of the William Russell line were spread throughout the South. Correspondence to the three generations originated in six other Southern states. Like the Virginia and Carolina Hatchetts, these dispersed relatives were also primarily farmers. Consequently, discussion of weather and prices as they affect the crops make up the bulk of the collection.

Hatchett Family

4

The collection also contains numerous legal and financial papers of the Hatchett family, including other members such as John Hatchett (1733-1812), a great uncle of William Russell Hatchett, and his sons. Much of the material in this collection is fairly routine, but there are some items of special note. Among these are a copy of a report card for William Henry Hatchett from Trinity College for the full term of 1878 (enclosed with letter of November 29, 1965) along with letters of January 1 and August 25,

1879, the latter urging all sons of Trinity to solicit more students for that institution. Both of these items carry the signature of Braxton Craven.

For those interested in the Civil War, there are also items of interest. Correspondence between William Russell and Allen Lillious during the war years gives some picture of civilian life in Virginia and North Carolina during 1862 and 1863. A much further account of life during the war in Memphis, Tennessee, is supplied in a

Hatchett Family

6

letter of November 27, 1865, to William Russell Hatchett from his cousin Georgia Stanton. Included among the legal papers of the collection is the oath of loyalty to the United States affirmed by Allen Lillious Hatchett on September 4, 1865.

Among all the items concerning agriculture, possibly the most significant is the letter from William Russell Hatchett to Allen Lillious Hatchett, dated July 27, 1870, which explains a method for curing tobacco taken from the

Hatchett Family

7

Southern Planter of 1844.

Some of the Hatchetts were Methodists. The Legal Papers include an early undated subscription for the construction of a church on the property of John Hatchett and also a deed of 1825 in which he, or another person of the same name, gave land for a church in Prince Edward County on the boundary with Charlotte County. For Prospect Church of Caswell County, North Carolina, there are items in the Legal Papers (n.d.) and Miscellany (Aug. 25, 1894, & n.d.)

MSS.

x

Hathaway, Stephen F.
Correspondence, 1863-1866.
28 items.

Soldier with Co. C, 14th Regiment,
Mass. Volunteers and 36th U.S. Colored
Troops.

Letters written by Stephen Hathaway
to his cousin Gus in Boston. Hathaway
served with Company C, 14th Regiment,
of the Massachusetts Volunteers, and
later with the 36th U.S. Colored
Troops. Many of the Civil War letters
were written from Fort Duncan, Md.
Among the topics mentioned are Hooker's
army; military activities leading up to
the Battle of Gettysburg; Grant's
movements; prisoners; Confederate
deserters; Co. Confederate fear of
Sherman; the death of Abraham

MSS.

x

Hathaway, Stephen F.

Correspondence, ...

(Card 2)

Lincoln; and the fate of Jefferson Davis. After the Civil War, Hathaway wrote from Brazos Santiago, Texas while stationed there with the 36th U. S. Colored Troops, and expressed his enjoyment of the area.

MSS.

x

Hathaway, Stephen F.

Correspondence, ... (Card 3)

1. Hooker, Joseph, 1814-1879. 2. Grant, Ulysses S. (Ulysses Simpson), 1822-1885. 3. Lincoln, Abraham, 1809-1865--Assassination--Public opinion. 4. Confederate States of America. Army--Desertions. 5. United States. Army--Afro-American troops. 6. United States. Army. Colored Infantry Regiment, 36th. 7. United States. Army. Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, 14th. Co. C. 8. Gettysburg Campaign, 1863. 9. United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--Prisoners and prisons. 10. Fort Duncan (Md.) 11. Texas--History--1846-1950.

Nc D

08 JUL 93

28394848

NDHYme

Hathaway, Stephen F.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

C

Hathaway, Thomas D.

Papers, 1842, July 20

Edenton, N. C.

Section A

1 item

Hathaway, Thomas D. Papers, 1842, July 20.
Edenton, North Carolina. 1 item. Sketch.

Letter of T. A. Jordan, Gatesville, N. C.,
July 20, 1842 to Rev. Thomas D. Hathaway, Eden-
ton, N. C., dealing with a charge that the
people of Gatesville will receive Baptist
preachers as gentlemen, but not as ministers.

Hatherley, William Page Wood, First Baron

See Wood, William Page, First Baron Hatherley

MSS.

6th 10:B Hatherton, Edward John Walhouse
Littleton, Baron, 1791-1863.

Letter, 1827.

1 item.

British politician.

Letter from Hatherton (1791-1863),
expressing his views on Catholic
emancipation, the strategy of the
Dissenters, and the repeal of the Test
and Corporation Acts.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

NUCMC

Hathorn, Susan L.

Papers, 1855

Richmond, Sagadahoc Co., Maine

Section A

1 volume

6-16-84

MSS.

Sec. A

Hathorn, Susan L.

Papers, 1855.

1 v.

Wife of Jode Hathorn, captain of the barque, J.J. HATHORN. She was the ship's bookkeeper, read the chronometer, and recorded the time, latitude, and longitude.

Collection consists of a volume that has 105 pages of diary entries and 16 pages of financial accounts. The diary begins when the ship is in Cuba after starting it's journey in Philadelphia. Hathorn records more information about her domestic life than about her husband, but she presents a clear and detailed description of what daily life was like for the wife of a commercial sailing captain. She

NcD

25 JUN 98

39352962

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Sec. A

Hathorn, Susan L.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

also describes how the ship was left in Savannah, Ga. when she and her husband visited friends in Maine. She remained with her family when the ship was sold and gave birth to a daughter. The remainder of the volume contains a list of expenses.

Cataloged from card catalog.

***lcs**

1. Hathorn, Susan L.--Diaries. 2.

Women--Maine--Diaries. 3.

Transatlantic voyages--History--19th century. 4. Women travelers--History--

19th century. 5. Genre: Diaries--Women.

NcD

25 JUN 98

39352962

NDHYme

Hathorn, Susan L. Papers. Richmond, Saha-
dahoc Co., Maine

Susan L. Hathorn was the wife of Jode Hathorn, captain of the barque J. J. Hathorn. The volume constituting this collection begins on Jan. 1, 1855, while the ship is in the area of the Bahamas. It records the remainder of the trip from there that began in Philadelphia (entry of Oct. 2) within the first six months of their marriage. On January 6 they arrived in Santiago, Cuba, and later were at

Hathorn, Susan L.

2

Trinidad, Cuba, before leaving Cuban waters on March 15. They had brought logs and lumber to Cuba which was replaced by large quantities of sugar and rum for the continued voyage to England. Susan writes more about her domestic activities than she does about the activities of her husband, the sailors, and other employees on the ship. She was the bookkeeper for the ship and the one to read the chronometer and record the time, latitude, and longitude of the ship. Those

Hathorn, Susan L.

3

readings frequently show up in her diary.

The volume includes 105 pages of diary entries and 16 pages of financial accounts.

There were a cook and stewardess on board the ship, but Susan sometimes mentioned cleaning the living quarters occupied by her husband and herself, and she frequently mentions the handwork and reading that she is doing. Her husband also reads during his spare time, and their reading appears to have been largely the novels and poetry of major nineteenth

Hathorn, Susan L.

4

century British writers. On April 10 she writes that they would "die of the dumps if it were not for books." Sometime after reaching London harbor on May 10 both Susan and her husband were reading Harriet Beecher Stowe's Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands (1854). She records that Jode likes the book too, although he is very prejudiced against Mrs. Stowe. Jode also played an accordion and a concertina that he bought in London.

In London, Susan went shopping and sight-

Hathorn, Susan L.

5

seeing, and there, as in other harbors, she and her husband socialized frequently with other ship captains and their wives if their wives were also accompanying them. While they were docked in Cuban waters she visited with some British women living in Cuba, visited an iron mine, and attended an opera in Santiago.

Susan's one reference to coal dust on another ship could denote that the Hathorn was loaded with coal for its return voyage,

Hathorn, Susan L.

6

but after they docked at Savannah on Aug. 21 she mentions iron being unloaded from the ship.

While they were in harbors she makes some references to her husband's activities in getting the ship unloaded and reloaded and dealing with the custom house and the U.S. consul. In Santiago the consul helped him end a rebellion of his sailors. Occasionally Susan reports drunken brawls among the sailors and the cook and his wife quarreling. Her

Hathorn, Susan L.

7

expression of concern over their being becalmed too long for their supplies of food and water and her description of a storm they passed through in April, along with her other detailed descriptions of daily life on board the J. J. Hathorn, present a rather clear picture of what life was like for the wife of a captain of a commercial sailing ship during a voyage with her husband.

The Hathorns were invited by Capt. Dickerson to stay in his home some distance from

Hathorn, Susan L.

8

Savannah. Mrs. Hathorn enjoyed the hospitality of the Dickerson family and the beauty of their country place, but she found the mosquitoes and heat almost unbearable. It appears that her husband was in town each day looking after business matters. Before leaving Savannah they spent two days at Mrs. McNelty's boarding house. She describes it as a famous such establishment in that region, but says it would not be a third-rate boarding house in a northern state. Their board

Hathorn, Susan L.

9

there for two days was \$4.00.

The J. J. Hathorn was left in Savannah, and the Hathorns took the Alabama to New York. There they boarded a train for Boston. After they reached Richmond, Maine, she reports much visiting with friends and relatives in New England. Jode's father, Capt. Hathorn, accompanied him on his return to Savannah, where they sold the J. J. Hathorn, and Capt. Hathorn bought Jode the Willow Dale. Susan remained with her family, and on

Hathorn, Susan L.

10

Nov. 20 she gave birth to a daughter. Before her diary ends on Dec. 31 her father-in-law had returned from Savannah, and Jode had started on another voyage. Her comments about her father reveal that he was also involved in some way with ships. It is evident from her diary that Susan was familiar with nautical terminology.

The remainder of the volume contains a list of expenses. They include the expenditures of Susan for purchases and travel

Hathorn, Susan L.

11

while she was in London. The other expenses listed include the cost of spending the two days at Mrs. McNelty's and the boat fare from Savannah to New York.

Published by

Petroski, Catherine

A Bride's Passage

Northeastern Univ. Press, 1997

*See Info file
in inventory
drawer*

Hauerwas, Stanley, 1940-

Papers, 1986-1988. 17 items.

Shelf Location: 57-D

Christian ethicist -- Chiefly letters to
Hauerwas from Paul Ramsey discussing various
points of theology and Christian ethics.

Gift: 01/20/88

Accessioned: 03/04/88

Acc. No.: 88-017

Hauerwas, Stanley, 1940-

Papers, 1985-1987. Addition, 175 items. (.4 linear ft.)

Shelf Location: 54:A

Correspondence, addresses and writings, clippings, and notes relating to Hauerwas' work as a Christian ethicist. Includes a copy of the work by Paul Ramsey *Speak Up for Just War or Pacifism* that contains an epilogue by Hauerwas, as well as several letters from Ramsey to Hauerwas pertaining to the completion of the
(continued on next card)

Hauerwas, Stanley, 1940- (card 2)

book. Also other papers on the ethical questions surrounding the issue of Christianity and War.

Gift: 01/11/89

Accessioned: 06/13/89

Acc. No.: 89-035

Hauser, T.C. & Wilson, George F. 6446 - 6450

Merchants' Ledgers and Day Books:
1840-1857

Yadkinville, Yadkin County, N.C.

4-10-50

5 vols.

(Also in Doweltown, Yadkin County)

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Hauser, T.C. & Wilson, George F.

L- 6446

Day Book, 1840-1844

Yadkinville, Yadkin County, N.C.

324pp. Boards 32 x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

4-10-50

Hauser, T.C. & Wilson, George F. L- 6447

Day Book, 1841-1842

Doweltown, Yadkin County, N.C.

382pp. Cardboard 31 x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

4-10-50

Hauser, T.C. & Wilson, George F.

F- 6448

Ledger, 1848-1857

Dowelton, Yadkin County, N.C.

599pp. Boards $43\frac{1}{2}$ x 29 cm.

4-10-50

Hauser, T.C. & Wilson, George F.

F- 6449

Day Book, 1852-1857

Dowelton, Yadkin County, N.C.

762pp. Boards $33\frac{1}{2}$ x $23\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

4-10-50

Hauser, T.C. & Wilson, George F.

F-6450

Day Book, 1855-1857

Yadkinville, Yadkin County, N.C.

868pp. Boards $33\frac{1}{2}$ x $23\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

4-10-50

MSS.

Small Coll. (48-971)

Hauser, Thomas C.

Papers, 1800-1843.

26 items.

Indentures, court order bills and receipts relating to land, road building and general trading of commodities.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

***hab**

**1. Roads--Design and construction--
North Carolina. 2. Business records--
North Carolina.**

NcD

19981008

#40067237

NDHYme

Havaas, Johan

Papers, 1920

Granvin, Norway

Section A

1 item

5-25-70

Havaas, Johan. Papers. Granvin, Norway

The letter in this collection is one written by Johannes Lid, the Norwegian botanist, to Johan Havaas, who was a lichenologist at Granvin, Norway. Written on April 10, 1920, it concerns a plant specimen which Havaas had sent to Lid for the purpose of identification. Also, Lid discusses the results of his research on plant groups and moss flora in the western part of Norway. He also remarks that it is hard to distinguish between these plant types under a microscope.

C
Haven, John A.

Papers, 1821-1823

Boston, Massachusetts

Section A

29 items

Haven, John A. Papers, 1821-1823.
Boston, Massachusetts. 29 items. Sketch

Business letters of John A. Haven of
Boston, Massachusetts, to W. F. and B. Salter,
merchants in Fayetteville, North Carolina
giving much on prices in Boston, 1821-23.

MSS.

Small Coll. (48-2324)

Hawke, Michael.

Papers, 1812-1901.

15 items.

Mostly land deeds of Frederick Co.,
Va.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*hab

1. Deeds. 2. Frederick County (Va.)
--History.

NcD

19980923

#39920215

NDHYme

MSS.

OC:II:9 (70-99)

Hawkes, Evelyn (Jones).

Papers, 1924-1927.

2 items.

Educator. Instructor of Education and later Director of Student Training at the New Jersey College of Women (later part of Rutgers Univ.). Taught in the Duke summer school a number of years.

Diploma from the University of Pa. and a term paper entitled, "The Work of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Colony of North Carolina."

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

***hab**

MSS.

OC:II:9 (70-99)

Hawkes, Evelyn (Jones).
Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. Hawkes, Evelyn (Jones). 2.
University of Pennsylvania. 3. Society
of the Propagation of the Gospel (North
Carolina). 4. Women educators.

NcD

19980923

#39920237

NDHYme

Hawkesbury, Charles Jenkinson, First Baron

See Jenkinson, Charles, First Earl of Liver-
pool

Hawkins, Benjamin

Papers, 1798

Roberta, Crawford Co., Ga.

Section A

1 item

7-5-68

Hawkins, Benjamin, Papers. Roberta, Crawford
Co., Ga.

Benjamin Hawkins (1754-1816) was born in what is now Warren County, N.C. He attended Princeton University until he left in his senior year to act as a French interpreter for George Washington during the Revolution. He represented N.C. in the Continental Congress and in the U.S. Senate. In 1796, President Washington appointed him Indian agent for all tribes south of the Ohio River, a post he held until his death in Crawford County, Ga.

Hawkins, Benjamin, Papers.

2

The letter constituitng this collection was written by Hawkins on Dec. 7, 1798, to request powder and lead from the U.S. Factor, Edward Price.

Hawkins, Elija T.D.

War letters. 1860-1864.

Georgia [?]

Section A

6 pieces

MAR 26 1934

NOV 21 1934
NOV 21 1934

Hawkins, Elijah T.D. MSS. 1860-1864
Georgia

The collection contains five Civil War
letters.

MSS.

6th 8:A (86-001)

Hawkins, James Robert, 1925-
Papers, 1961-1980.

7815 items.

Mayor of Durham, N.C.

Collection is divided into four series: Subject files, Correspondence, Publications, and Miscellaneous. The correspondence series is the largest, but there are also a significant number of reports, plans and studies, resolutions, proclamations, clippings, blue prints and printed materials. Most are related to city government and the history of Durham, North Carolina.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

19981012

#40093293

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 8:A (86-001)

Hawkins, James Robert, 1925-
Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. Hawkins, James Robert, 1925-
2. Municipal government--North Carolina--Durham.
3. Mayors--North Carolina--Durham--Correspondence.
4. Mayors--North Carolina--Durham--Correspondence.
5. Durham (N.C.)--History.
6. Durham (N.C.)--Politics and government.

NcD

19981012

#40093293

NDHYme

Hawkins, James Robert, 1925-.

Papers, ca. 1961-1980. -- ca. 7800 items. (12.8 linear ft.)

Durham, Durham County, N.C.

Shelf location: 20-H

Mayor of Durham, N.C. -- Primarily correspondence, but also reports, plans and studies, resolutions, invitations, blueprints, clippings, printed and mimeographed material, and a few postcards. Papers generally relate to city government and the history of Durham, N.C.

Gift, 1983

Accessioned 10-28-86

Hawkins, Joel

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Hawkins, John

Papers, 1858-1861

Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York

Section A

9 items

5-23-62

Hawkins, John. Papers, 1858-1861. Ithaca,
Tompkins County, New York

This collection consists of business correspondence addressed to John Hawkins. Except for a discussion of the prices of corn, oats and horses, these letters contain little information of value.

Hawkins, M[armaduke] J.

Letters 1856-1905

Ridgeway, Warren county, N. C.

Section A

4 pieces
1 piece added
35 pieces "
3 " "

JAN 7 1936

OCT 2 1936

OCT 29 1937

Hawkins, M[armaduke] J.

Letters 1856-1905

Sketch

43pieces

Ridgeway, Warren county, N. C.

Marmaduke J. Hawkins was the son of Dr. William J. Hawkins of Ridgeway in Warren county, N. C. He was educated at the universities of N. C. and Va. He began the practice of law in 1874 at Ridgeway and at one time was associated with William Y. Bickett in law practice. He was also a local politician of some importance being

Hawkins, Marmaduke J.

2

close to Hon. F. M. Simmons during the 1890s. He died in November 1920 in Warren County.

The four pieces of this collection consist of one business letter of 1856 to Hawkins' father and two letters from F. M. Simmons and one from Walter Clark regarding unimportant matters of the Democratic party.

There are scattered useful letters about: state Democratic politics in the 1890s, especially the election of 1892; roads (1896); taxation (1893); Alpine Woolen Mills (1897 &

Hawkins, Marmaduke J.

3

1905); a Negro postmaster (1900); a cotton merchant (1890 & 1894); vapor engines (1897), etc.

Hawks, Byron M.

Papers, 1846-1899

Monroe co., N. Y.

Section A

2-27-52

23 items

GUIDE

Hawks, Byron M.
Monroe co., N.Y.

Papers, 1846-99
23 items

Sketch.

Byron M. Hawks of Monroe co., N. Y., studied at Dartmouth, 1846-48; was teaching in an Academy at South Yarmouth, Mass. in December, 1848; and in 1853 was reading law with a partner in Fond Du Lac, [Wisc. or Minnesota?]. The letters concern student pranks at Dartmouth, the academy at South Yarmouth, problems of setting up a law practice on the frontier, and personal and family matters.

Hawks, Francis Lister

Letters and Papers 1810-1827

Newbern, North Carolina

Section A

2 pieces

MAR 2 1937

Hawks, Francis Lister.
Letter and Paper. 1810-1827.
Newbern, N. C.

Sketch
2 pieces

Francis Lister Hawks (10 June 1798- 26 Sept. 1866) was the son~~x~~ of Francis and Julia (Stephens) Hawks and the grandson of John Hawks all of Newbern. Francis Lister Hawks, Jr. graduated from the University of N. C. in 1815 and studied law under Judge William A. Gaston of Newbern. He practiced law a while in Newbern and Hillsboro, later serving in the N. C. legislature.

Hawks, F. L.

(2)

Hawks left the legal profession and by 1827 had become an Epicopal minister. He now embarked on a career remarkable for preaching, teaching & writing. His work led him over the U.S. and Eng. He collected 18 large folio volumes of manuscript relating to the church of England in America. He helped edit the New York Review from 1837 to 1843 which periodical he founded in conjunction with Rev. Dr. Caleb S. Henry. He acquired financial embarrassments in connection with his school for

Hawks, Francis Lister. (3)

boys at Flushing, L. I. and was troubled later by these debts. Hawks was the leader in reorganizing the New York Historical Association.

Hawks' writings consisting of history, translations, editions of documents and biography numbered more than thirty volumes. Among them were a history of North Carolina and Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of North Carolina in four volumes, 1823-1823.

Hawks, Francis Lister. (4)

In 1823 Dr. Hawks married Emily Kirby of New Haven, Conn. who died in 1827 leaving two children. Of his second union with Olivia(Trowbridge) Hunt there were six children.

The first item in this collections is a letter to the collector of the port at Marblehead, Mass. regarding a suspicious vessel which had arrived at Newbern in 1810. Hawks, of course, was only twelve years of age at this time and this letter must have been written by his father

Hawks, Francis Lister. (5)

who was evidently collector of the Newbern port in 1810. The ^{Ugahr} ~~Ugahr~~ item is a contract between Hawks and Dirk Lindeman for the printing and sale of Hawks' work on the dedsiens of the Supreme court of N. C.

1

Hawks, William E.

Papers, 1861-1868

New York, N. Y.

Section A

20 items

Hawks, William E.	Papers, 1861-1868.
New York, N. Y.	20 items. Sketch.

Bills of William E. Hawks, who was at one time treasurer of the Soda Springs Land and Cattle Company and of William E. Hawks, Jr., who was at the same time assistant superintendent of that company.

MSS.

x

Hawley family.

Papers, 1794-1953 (bulk 1857-1953).
515 items.

Includes correspondence (original and photocopied), writings, genealogy, pictures, and miscellaneous. Letters written by Thomas Swearington Hawley between 1861 and 1865 document his experiences as a surgeon with the 11th Missouri Infantry. Among his letters are many written shortly after the end of the Civil War from Demopolis, Alabama. Hawley's wife joined him in Alabama, and their letters to family members describe the attitudes and living conditions of the people of Alabama. In [redacted] letters to each other in the early [redacted] 1860's, the Hawley women wrote a [redacted] bout domestic matters,

NcD 23 JAN 92 25149947 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Hawley family.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

occasionally referring to current events. Writings include a typed copy of Gideon Hawley's journal of his missionary service to Indians in Massachusetts and New York in 1794; 14-year-old Elizabeth Hawley Locher's account of her summer trip to visit her aunt in Delaware, Ohio in 1882; and Nelson J. Hawley's record of his experiences as a surgeon during World War I.

Miscellaneous volumes include two autograph books containing poetry and scraps; a scrapbook containing advertising trade cards; and a scrapbook containing printed and manuscript lyrics, most of them

NcD

23 JAN 92

25149947

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Hawley family.

Papers, ... (Card 3)
minstrel songs. Genealogical material
on the Hawley and related families and
a few family photographs are included.

MSS.

x

Hawley family.

Papers, ...

(Card 4)

1. United States. Army. Missouri
Infantry Regiment, 11th. 2. Indians of
North America--Massachusetts--Missions.
3. Indians of North America--New York
(State)--Missions. 4. World War, 1914-
1918--Medical care. 5. Alabama--
History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 6.
United States--History--Civil War,
1861-1865--Medical care. 7. United
States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--
Women. 8. Genre: Autograph albums. 9.
Genre: Scraps. 10. Genre: Advertising
cards. 11. Minstrels--Songs and music.
I. Hawley, Gideon, 1727-1807. II.
Hawley, Thomas Swearington. III.
Hawley, Nelson J.

NcD

23 JAN 92

25149947

NDHYme

Hawthorne, Peter W

Letters. 1843-1847. 1861

Lunenburg County, Virginia

Section A

GUIDE

2 pieces

AUG 26 '47

2 " added

JUN 14 1939

HAWTHORNE, Peter W Letters 1843-1847
Lunenburg county Va. Sketch

t These letters written to Peter Hawthorne by his sister and by a business associate Nathaniel Reise, are slight and unimportant in content.

JUN 14 1939

Hay, John Milton

Papers, 1900

Washington, D. C.

Section A

1 item

11-21-72

Hay, John Milton. Papers. Washington, D. C.

John Hay (1838-1905), diplomat, was Secretary of State from 1898 until his death. For further information see the Dictionary of American Biography.

In the letter dated July 4, 1900, Hay wrote to B. F. Brown, thanking him for his letter.

Hay, William

Papers. 1786-1807

Franklin County, Ga.

Section A

5 pieces

Hay, William Papers. 1786-1807

Franklin County, Ga. 5 pieces. Sketch

Papers (deeds and plats) recording
sales of land by William Hay.

Recon

C

Hayden, Harry

Papers, 1942

Wilmington, New Hanover Co., N. C.

Section A

1 item

5-1-54

GUIDE

Hayden, Harry. Papers, 1942. Wilmington,
New Hanover Co., N. C. 1 item Sketch

This collection consists of a typescript of "The Story of the Wilmington Rebellion," which is a chapter from Hayden's "Hell, Heaven or Home." Up to June 1942 this work had not been published. The story of the "Wilmington Rebellion" alleges to be the inside account of a "revolution" there in 1898 that brought about the elimination of the Negro as a political factor in Wilmington, N. C. This story contains statements relative to Furnifold F. Simmons' actions in behalf of white supremacy, Daniel L. Russell's sympathetic attitude toward the

Hayden, Harry

2

Negro, irregularities in the voting during the election of 1898, stature of Lincoln, and Negro-white relations down to 1942. This is a pro-Southern document. The fact that the interpretations and data included in Hayden's account have not been sufficiently documented may indicate that this work is of questionable accuracy.

The Story of the Wilmington Rebellion, by Harry Hayden
[Wilmington, NC] : c.1936 32 p.

Hayden, Horace Edwin

Papers, 1877

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co., Pa.

Section A

1 item

9-15-69

Hayden, Horace Edwin. Papers. Wilkes-Barre,
Luzerne Co., Pa.

Horace Edwin Hayden (1837-1917) was a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was interested in genealogical research and other matters of historical interest.

In a letter dated April 4, 1877, John Jay, the diplomat, thanked Hayden for corrections to a speech Jay had delivered. This letter was formerly cataloged as part of the Negro Collection.

MSS.

6th 12: D

(7-14-82; 1-21-83; 5-23-86)

Hayden family.

Papers, 1844-1886 and n.d.

308 items.

Concerns primarily Sidney Hayden, a prominent Mason living in Athens, Pa., his wife, and their son Julius Hayden, who were associated with the United States Military Railroad during the Civil War.

Letters that include information

about the Memphis & Charleston

Railroad, for which Julius Hayden was

an agent; letters from Julius to his

parents concerning personal matters and

railroad business including employment,

administrative conflict, salaries,

travel and working conditions; and

letters to Sidney Hayden from C.

19980923 #39920224 NDHYme SRE NEXT CRD

NCD

MSS.

6th 12:D (7-14-82; 1-21-83; 5-23-86)

Hayden family.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

Moore, the publisher and editor of Masonic Review and other Masonic publications, primarily concerning the publication of a book Hayden had contributed to, Masonic Biography.

There are also a few letters written by Charles Hayden and Sidney Hayden, Jr., from Holton, KS, in the early 1870's that are descriptive of life there.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*hab

MSS.

6th 12:D (7-14-82; 1-21-83; 5-23-86)

Hayden family.

Papers, ...

(Card 3)

1. Hayden family. 2. Moore,
Cornelius, b. 1806. 3. Freemasons. 4.
Memphis and Charleston Railroad. 5.
United States Military Railroad. 6.
Railroads--United States--History. 7.
Authors and publishers.

NcD

19980923

#39920224

NDHYme

Hayes, Alexander L.

C

Papers, 1850

Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Section A

2 items

8-20-59

Hayes, Alexander L. Papers, 1850. Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Pa. 2 items. Sketch.

Alexander L. Hayes (1793-____), a Lancaster, Pa., lawyer, writes two letters, apparently to a client, about usury, jurors, and Judge Ellis Lewis.

For a biographical sketch of Hayes, see The Biographical Encyclopaedia of Pennsylvania of the Nineteenth Century (1874), pp. 351-352.

Hayes, Hubert Harrison

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Hayes, Hubert Harrison, d. 1964.

Papers, ca. 1959-1979. -- Addition, 12 items. (1.5 linear ft.)

Asheville, Buncombe County, N.C.

Shelf location:

SEE SHELF LIST

Author, playwright, and founder and Director of the Mountain Youth Jamboree. -- Three notebooks and one folder containing correspondence, clippings, pictures, and mimeographed material. The items concern the National Folk Festival Association and the Mountain

Hayes, Hubert Harrison, d. 1964.

(card 2)

Youth Jamboree, as well as the performance of a Newland, N.C., dance group in Paris. One of the notebooks primarily contains information about the life and career of Leona Trantham Hayes, wife of Hubert Hayes.

Gift, 1980.

Accessioned 10-29-86

Hayes, Hubert Harrison, 1901-1964.

Papers, 1965-1979.--Addition, 50 items.

Shelf Location: 20-H

Chiefly letters from Benjamin E. Powell, former Librarian of Duke University, to Mrs. Leona T. Hayes, and other items relating to the Friends of Duke University Library.

Gift: 09/16/88

Accessioned: 09/20/88

Acc. No.: 88-073

Hayes, Isaac Israel

P apers, 1875

New York, N. Y.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Hayes, Kiffin R.

Papers, 1944

Paris, France

Section A

1 item

2 items added 8-30-50

Hayes, Kiffin R.
Paris, France

✓ item.

Papers, 1944.
Sketch.

A poem written by Cpl. Kiffin R. Hayes, Dec. 15, 1944, in memory of Lee Hagg, Lieutenant of Marines, killed on Saipan, June, 1944.

"Legacy" and "The Spring of 1944" added
8-30-50.

MSS.

6th 13:A (2-25-86)

Hayes, Mary.

Letters, 1851-1860 and n.d.

8 items.

Two of the letters (1851 & 1852) were sent to Jack Hayes from his brother, William F. Hayes, who was then residing in Hickman, Kentucky; the remaining six letters are addressed varyingly to "Mrs. Hayes," "Loved Sister," "Dear Friend," and "Dear Mary," all of which apparently refer to the wife of Jack Hayes, presumably Mary Hayes. Most of the letters deal with courtship, marriage, and consolation following the deaths of loved ones. In one of the letters, dated 1860, Congressman Emerson Etheridge of Dresden, Tenn., the last Whig to serve in

NcD

19980923

#39920181

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 13:A (2-25-86)

Hayes, Mary.

Letters, ...

(Card 2)

Congress, reflects on the social life
led by women of Washington, DC.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*hab

1. Etheridge, Emerson, 1819-1902. 2.
- Women--Washington (D.C.)--History. 3.
- Washington (D.C.)--Social life and
customs. I. Hayes, William F.

NcD

19980923

#39920181

NDHYme

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard

Papers, 1877-1881

Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio

Section A

3 items

1 item added, 11-2-59

10-10-39

1 item added, 6-8-62

4 items added, 3-17-67

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

HAYES, Rutherford Birchard. Letters. 1877-1879.
Fremont, Ohio. 4 pieces. Sketch

Hayes (1822-1893) was born at Delaware, Ohio, educated at Kenyon College, became a lawyer in Cincinnati, entered local politics, and was elected to Congress in 1864, and to the Presidency in 1876. These two letters are recommendations for office seekers. The autograph item is a brief note.

1 item added 11-2-59. A letter of Nov. 29, 1879, to President Hayes from the Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, a Unitarian clergyman in Boston, recommending his nephew, Gen. H. S. Huidekoper,

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard

2

for appointment as U. S. Marshal in Eastern, Pa. The nephew had served under Gen. J. F. Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg on the first day of the battle (July 1, 1863). Huidekoper himself lost his right arm on the same day. Included in the text of this letter is a copy of a note from President Lincoln to the War Dept. asking it to give Col. Huidekoper anything he wanted.

The note, says Clarke, is in the War Dept. Archives. He mentions U. S. Attorney Gen. Charles Devens.

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard

3

This letter was originally a part of the J. F. Clarke MSS., in this dept. That collection contains a letter of Nov. 29, 1879 from Clarke to Devens, requesting the same political preferment for the same nephew.

One item added, 6-8-62: A letter from John Tyler Morgan, U.S. Senator from Alabama, to Hayes (May 19, 1877). Morgan wrote Hayes to recommend John Logwood for the position of U.S. Marshall for the Northern District of Alabama.

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard

4

4 items added, 3-17-67: Letters to Hayes from various prominent people. On May 15, 1877, Benjamin Franklin Perry of South Carolina wrote to recommend John Baxter of Tennessee for a position on the U.S. Supreme Court. John Lee Chapman, a former mayor of Baltimore, wrote on March 17, 1879, to ask if his letter recommending John Reese Kenly for an appointment as U.S. District Judge had miscarried. A third letter of recommendation was written on Jan. 20, 1881, by William Wade Dudley for a leading Republican of Winchester, Indiana.

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard

5

On March 2, 1881, John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, wrote to Hayes concerning a bill for the relief of William H. Thompson, a collector of internal revenue in North Carolina.

MICROFILM

Hayes, Rutherford B.

1876

Rolls 1-5

Hayes Memorial Library
Fremont, Ohio

Positive

Haymond, Luther, Thomas, and William

C

Letters and Papers, 1784-1899

Clarksburg, Harrison Co., Va.

Cab. 77

135 items

11-5-33

Haymond, Luther, Thomas, and William. Letters,
1784-1898. Clarksburg, Va. 135 items.
Sketch.

These letters refer to both family and business matters. The business, in this case, was that subject of perennial interest, speculation in and purchase of Western lands. This collection adds its portion to information and means, methods, and results in the land fever.

C
HAYNE, Arthur Peronneau

Letters. 18~~45~~³⁸-1859.

Charleston, South Carolina

Section A

GUIDE 2 pieces
1 " Added 5-13-49

JUL 8 1937

HAYNE, Arthur Peronneau
Charleston, S. C.

Letters. 18³⁸~~45~~-1859
3 pieces

Arthur Peronneau Hayne was born at Charleston S. C. on March 12, 1790 and died there Jan. 7, 1867. After completing a classical education, he engaged in business. He joined the army in 1812, saw service in New York state, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct at New Orleans. He commanded the Tennessee volunteers during the Florida war and retired in 1820. He

then studied law in Pennsylvania, returned to South Carolina, and became a member of the state legislature. He was a presidential elector on the Jackson-Calhoun ticket in 1828. He was naval agent for five years in the Mediterranean, and was offered but declined the mission to Belgium. In 1858 he was elected United States senator from South Carolina as a state-right democrat in the place of Josiah J. Evans, deceased, and served from ^May, 1858 until January, 1859.

The collection contains two letters. The one from Hayne to Robert J. Walker contains some interesting information on the presidential election of 1845, on the personalities of Clay and Polk, and on the deposition of Santa Anna. In the other Mitchell King gives the qualifications and attributes of a good English grammar and the virtues of a knowledge of Anglo-Saxon.

Added 5-13-49 one letter from Hayne to Col. Thomas Aspinwall, U. S. consul to London. This

Hayne, Arthur Peronneau

4

letter, dated May 8, 1838, is an attempt by Hayne to get the agency in Charleston for the London Phoenix and Insurance Co. should it be re-established there. He tells of the tragic results for many Charlestonians of the state's having driven the foreign insurance companies out of the state before the great fire by taxing them exorbitantly. He is confident that the state will change its policy toward foreign insurance companies as a consequence of the experience of the Charlestonians

An estimate is given of the value of the property destroyed by the fire.

Hayne, Henry

NUCMC

Papers, 1797-1828

Durham, England

34-C

2 items and 6 volumes

5-7-80

Part of collection available on microfilm

Part of the William B. Hamilton Collection

*Photocopy of card description
is in Collection Control File*

Hayne, Henry. Papers. Durham, England

Henry Hayne (fl. 1790-1860) was a native of Durham, England. He served as secretary to the Amherst Embassy to China, 1816-1817, and as British commissary judge at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, ca. 1824-1828. He married twice, first to Mary Slack (d. 1838), and second to Isabella Paine Fox (d. 1859). There is very little published information available about Henry Hayne, and the Gentleman's Magazine proved to be the most useful source for confirming

Hayne, Henry

2

details about Hayne, his wives, and other family members (his father, William Hayne; his brother, William Burges Hayne, ca. 1794-1862; his sister, Anne Hayne, ca. 1795-ca. 1812; and his only son, William Amherst Hayne, 1847-1872 or 1873). An information folder is included with the collection, containing miscellaneous notes and copies of references to Hayne, his family, and the embassy.

Volume I (Feb. 8-April 20, 1816) is Hayne's journal of the voyage of the Amherst Embassy on board H.M.S. Alceste from Portsmouth, England,

Hayne, Henry

3

to Cape Town, South Africa. The journal describes the events of the voyage, including a burial at sea, a shark attack, the ceremony at the crossing of the equator, other shipboard activities, as well as the two stops the embassy made on this part of its voyage. The first was a one-day stop-over (Feb. 18) at the Madeira Islands. The second (March 21-30) was at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and here the journal goes into some detail about local geography, commerce, the death of Queen Maria I, agricul-

Hayne, Henry

4

ture, customs, and, especially, slaves and slavery. The embassy left Rio de Janeiro April 1, and reached Cape Town April 18, and Volume I includes the events of the first three days there (April 18-20). At the end of the volume (pp. 170-173) there are log entries for the voyage from England to the mouth of the Bei He (Pei Ho), China (Feb. 8-Aug. 29, 1816). There are also three sections describing the three cities Guangzhou (Canton), Macao, and Manilla. These were apparently not written by Hayne.

Hayne, Henry

5

The first section (pp. 115-134), actually titled "Canton & Macao," describes the reception held for the embassy in Guangzhou, at the end of its journey through China, by Chinese merchants and Western factories, local customs, medicine, women, a play, and commerce. The section on Macao is a one-page (p. 139) description of the city. The section on Manilla (pp. 143-145) briefly describes the embassy's reception there on its way home from China.

From the mouth of the Bei He the embassy

Hayne, Henry

6

began its journey to Beijing (Peking), and after unsuccessfully seeking an audience with the emperor in the Chinese capital, it proceeded to journey to Guangzhou through China.

Volume II covers the embassy from the Bei He to the city of Nanjing (Nanking), Aug. 9-Oct. 22, 1816. Hayne discusses the various aspects of diplomatic etiquette the embassy dealt with, with particular attention to Lord Amherst's refusal to perform the kowtow and the difficulties this decision caused. Also discussed are

Hayne, Henry

7

boat travel on rivers and the Grand Canal, geography, agriculture, commerce, food, women, festivals, crowds, burial rites, the Chinese military, Chinese customs, and several Chinese officials, including Duke He-shih-tai (Ho-shih-t'ai), the emperor's brother-in-law, and Quang-tai-gin (Kwang-ta-jin), who escorted the embassy through China.

Volume III continues the embassy's journey, beginning at Nanjing (Oct. 22, 1816) and ending at the outskirts of Guangzhou (Jan. 1, 1817).

Hayne, Henry

8

The topics covered are essentially the same as in Vol. II, again with significant attention to diplomatic matters, along with other subjects, such as the celebration of the emperor's birthday, and what is supposed to be the first cricket match in China (Nov. 26). Hayne referred to Henry Ellis' (Third Member in the embassy) notes for the period of Dec. 31, 1816-Jan. 1, 1817.

Volume IV is primarily concerned with the shipwreck of the Alceste at Pulau Liat (Pulu

Hayne, Henry

9

Leat), Dutch East Indies, on Feb. 17, 1817, and the events that followed. After the wreck it was decided (Feb. 19-20) that the ambassador's suite should continue to Batavia, Dutch East Indies, in order to speed them on their way and to secure aid for the other 200 survivors. A journal of the ambassador's voyage to Batavia appears on pp. 2-9, and a list of seamen and supplies on pp. 11-12. An abstract (pp. 29-70) of the journal of one of the Alceste's officers left at Pulau Liat provides an account of the

Hayne, Henry

10

shipwreck, efforts to rescue men and supplies from the wreck, the departure of the ambassador's suite, the appearance of and measures taken against Malay pirates, the rescue of the survivors and their reaching Batavia.

Abstracts of the logs of the Alceste (Jan. 21-Feb. 16, 1817) and H.M.S. Caesar (April 12-Aug. 14, 1817), which carried the embassy home from Batavia, appear on pages 19-25.

Another account of the Amherst Embassy, which serves to complement the Hayne diaries,

Hayne, Henry

11

is Henry Ellis' Journal of the Proceedings of the Late Embassy to China (London: Edward Moxon, 1840), available in the Rare Book Room of Perkins Library.

Volume V is a diary written by Hayne's first wife. In 1824 the Haynes voyaged to Rio de Janeiro aboard the H.M.S. Blanche, via Lisbon, Portugal, and the Madeira Islands. A journal of this voyage appears on pages 1-41 (an abstract of the ship's log appears in Volume IV, pp. 14-16). A paragraph (p. 59) explains

Hayne, Henry

12

that for reasons of Henry's ill health, the Haynes are returning to England (Feb. 1827). The Haynes returned again to Rio de Janeiro in 1828 aboard the Frances Freeling, and an abstract of the ship's log (pp. 52-58) and Mrs. Hayne's journal of the voyage (pp. 59-71) are included in this volume. The accounts of the voyages include comments about shipboard life and drawings by Mrs. Hayne. What appears to be a translation from the Sept. 29, 1826 Diario de Rio de Janeiro (pp. 45-49) discusses events of

Hayne, Henry

13

the day, including notices about the sale and hiring of slaves, and runaway slaves.

A letterbook (1809-1819) includes copies of letters to Hayne's father from Lord Amherst, Reverend Edward Drew, J. W. Addington, and Reverend Guy Bryan praising Henry's qualities and discussing his appointment to the Amherst Embassy. Also included are copies of two poems written by William Burges Hayne (probably Henry's brother), concerning the death of his sister Anne, and Christmas.

Hayne, Henry

14

Two other items in the collection are a printed map (1797) of the route of the Macartney Embassy through China in 1793, and a printed engraved picture of Jeffrey, Lord Amherst, the father of Lord Amherst of the Embassy.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Hayne, Henry

Papers, 1797-1828

Durham, England

1 Reel

Negative

Copy of diary, vols. 1-4, 1816-17 in this
collection in the Manuscript Department.

9-19-81

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

See

Abernathy Library of American Literature

also following cards.

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

(See Inventory NUCMC
File for Box
List)

Papers, 1815-1944

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C., and
Columbia County, Ga.

13 - G

4,579 items

1 item trans. from C.C.
Jones, 9-1-44

2 items added, 11-8-48

3 items added, 5-13-49

3 items added, 3-1-50

6-6-38

2-1-44

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

2

Papers, 1815-1944

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C. and
Columbia County, Ga.

13-G

5 items added, 6-3-50
3 items added, 1-5-51
3 items added, 1-8-51
6 items added, 4-20-51
1 item added, 7-13-53
3 items added, 2-18-55

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Papers, 1815-1944

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C., and
Columbia County, Ga.

13 - G

4 items added, 9-17-57
58 vols. added
1 item added, 1-22-58
1 item added, 11-4-61
1 item trans. to R. Y.
Hayne MSS., 8-1-62

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

4

Papers, 1815-1944

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C., and
Columbia County, Ga.

13 - G

1 item added, 3-6-67

6 items added, 4-7-83

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

HAYNE, Paul Hamilton Papers 181~~5~~⁶-1944
S. C. and Ga. 4, ~~45~~ pieces

Correspondence, papers, notes, clippings and works of Paul Hamilton Hayne (1830-86), South Carolina and Ga. poet. Letters cover the beginning of Hayne's literary career in his native Charleston during the 1850's when he edited Russell's Magazine, and published his first volume of poems in Boston. Correspondence of the late 1860's shows his poverty-stricken existence in the Ga. pine barrens near Augusta. There is frequent comment on the unhappy condition of the South, the meager outlook for a Southern

HAYNE -2-

writer, together with his efforts to promote his connections among Northern publishers and writers. During the 1870's Hayne's financial position improved slightly and his literary reputation became more firmly established. Consequently correspondence with both Northern and Southern writers assumed a more hopeful tone and he was able to give advice and encouragement to younger and more struggling authors than he. The correspondence is filled with literary criticism, even though much of it takes the form of mutual admiration. This, however, was one of Hayne's

HAYNE -3-

tenets -- that literary fellowship meant mutual encouragement. Letters of the 1880's show Hayne holding to outmoded ideas and literary styles and criticizing many of the newer tendencies in literary life.

While Hayne cultivated Northern writers and publishers, because of the necessity of seeking a market there for his works, still he remained to the end of his life "unreconstructed." At the same time he reviled the Southern public for its indifference to Southern literary effort, and often lost patience with his native region.

HAYNE -4-

The correspondence contains numerous comments antagonistic to Walt Whitman and William Dean Howells, while it reveals Hayne's friendship with Whittier. This correspondence also includes Civil War letters, commenting on the attack on Charleston, Negro uprisings, military leaders (particularly Beauregard), and general economic and political conditions of the war and Reconstruction periods.

His diaries (1864-1885, 9 vols.), are largely notations of letters received and answered, with occasional comment on events or reflections.

HAYNE -5-

Four scrapbooks and nine boxes of clippings contain miscellaneous literary comment. His manuscript works (215 pieces) contain little not already published.

Included among the correspondents are Matthew Arnold, Edward Bok, Richard Henry Dana, Jefferson Davis, Wade Hampton, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Andrew Jackson, Sidney Lanier, Henry W. Longfellow, Dante G. Rossetti, and John G. Whittier.

Nineteen diaries and literary notebooks, and numerous clippings, belonging to Hayne's son, Wm

Hamilton Hayne, include titles of and prices

received for articles and poems, comments on business relations with publishers, newspaper notices of his literary works, criticisms of readings and shows, numerous references to his father, domestic sidelights, and notes on life in Charleston, S. C.

Added 9-1-44: Letter of Sept. 29, 1885 from Hayne to Charles Colcock Jones, Jr. (1831-1893), mentioning Richard Henry Wilde (1789-1847).

Added 3-1-50: Letter of Jan. 23, 1879 from Hayne to Mary Louise Booth (1831-1889), ed. of Harper's Bazaar,

Hayne

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announcing that he is enclosing a "burlesque" which he is offering to the Bazaar; a card to Margaret Junkin Preston, 1883. Jan. 23, concerning various verses which they have sent to Philip Bourke Marston, the English poet; and an autographed poem by Hayne, "Sonnet": "Behold! how weirdly, wonderfully grand, The shapes & colors of 'yon sunset sky!"

Three items added 1-5-51, as follows:
one letter of Hayne to some ladies expressing his sentiments toward women in general, sept
concerning

Hayne

of Oct. 26, 1882

8

Sept. 27, 1872; one letter to Prof. M. Stuart Phelps of Smith College, Northampton, Mass; and the 3p. holograph manuscript, "The Soul of Good in things Evil."

Three letters added 1-8-51, as follows: two letters of Oliver, Wendell, Holmes to Hayne; one of Nov. 4, 1866, regarding the publication of Hayne's poem, Stonewall Jackson; one of Sept. 1874, concerns the publication of a small volume of verse and mentions seeing Longfellow at Nahant, [Mass.]; and ~~in~~ the third

Hayne, P. H.

9.

letter, April 27, 1886, Hayne declines an invitation to write a poem for a July 4th celebration.

One item added 2-1-51, a letter of Hayne to a New York autograph seeker, in which Hayne complains that he is unappreciated by his fellow citizens.

6 items added 4-20-51. They consist of correspondence* between Robert F. Metzdorf, Curator of the R. B. Adam Collection at the
* 1943-1944

Hayne -10-

Rush Rhees Library of the Univ. of Rochester, and Drs. Hubbell and Tilley in regard to a scrapbook (c1858-1868) of P. H. Hayne that Metzdorf had found in that library; and notes which he took from that scrapbook.

1 item added 7-13-53. This is a letter of Apr. 7, 1880 from Hayne to his son, William Hamilton Hayne, criticizing a poem his son had written.

Hayne -11-

3 items added 2-18-55. The first of these, written by Hayne on May 19, 1860, is a letter to George Edward Rice (1822-1861), discussing the former's review of the latter's Nugamenta; A Book of Verses (1860). Hayne also says that his own literary work has been hindered by his wife's serious and continued illness. The second item is a letter of Apr. 19, 1881 from Hayne to an unnamed autograph collector. The third is a letter of Feb. 4, 1886 from Hayne to Bowen, sending some verses (not now with the letter) for a hoped-for price of \$10.00.

Hayne -12-

Four items are added on 9-17-57. The first is a letter of May 3, 1877 from Hayne to Eugene Lemoine Didier (1838-1913), discussing the latter's life of Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) and Poe's "peculiar genius;" and requesting a copy of Didier's book for Algernon Charles Swinburne (1837-1909), a correspondent of Hayne; a specimen of Poe's handwriting; and information about back numbers of the Southern Quarterly Review and the publication of the Southern Review under Albert Taylor Bledsoe

Hayne -13-

(1809-1877). He mentions the destruction of three pages of Poe's chirography during the burning of Columbia, S. C., in 1865 by Union troops under Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891). The second item is a letter of May 29, 1877 from Hayne to a man who seems to be both a preacher and an editor (perhaps it is Bledsoe), discussing the possible publication of a sonnet by Hayne. Hayne also asks the addressee to mail his publication to Hayne, so that the latter can tell precisely the sort of essays the addressee needs. The third

Hayne -14-

item is a letter of July 28, 1881 from Hayne to an unnamed friend, expressing disappointment that the latter did not receive a political appointment and hope that a diplomatic appointment will be forthcoming; and alluding to the critical condition of James Abram Garfield. The fourth item is a magazine article, "Paul Hayne & His Poetry," by James Maurice Thompson (1844-1901).

The following addition to the sketch of the Hayne collection was completed on Oct. 31, 1957. This describes a group of papers which came with the original part of the collection but were considered of so little value that they were not cataloged along with the other papers.

These papers pertain chiefly to Hayne and his son, William Hamilton Hayne. While practically all items in this group are of little intrinsic value, many of the letters are by per-

Hayne, Paul H.

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sons listed in the Dictionary of American Biography and Who Was Who.

A large number of the papers are routine personal and business letters to and from relatives, friends, publishers, editors, authors, professors, anthologists, and autograph and manuscript collectors. Many authors and books, being mentioned only incidentally, are not subject indexed. Books and booksellers are mentioned in many letters, e.g., Feb. 29, 1896. Numerous correspondents want the manuscripts of the elder Hayne; his uncle, Robert Young Hayne (1791-

Hayne, Paul H.

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1839); Sidney Lanier (1842-1881); and Henry Timrod (1828-1867). Other letters invite the elder Hayne to address some ceremonial occasion; or announce his unanimous election to honorary membership in a literary, historical, or other society. Northern as well as Southern correspondents lavish uncritical praise upon the "Poet of the South."

Two undated letters by Elizabeth Drew (Barstow) Stoddard (1823-1902) to William Winter (1836-1917) discuss Hayne's cousin Jane McElheney (1836-1874), better known by her stage name,

Hayne, Paul H.

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Ada Clare.

There are some letters by a Sioux Indian named Paul Hamilton Hayne. His letter of Oct. 22, 1889, contains a newspaper clipping about an Episcopalian Convention of American Indians in South Dakota in 1889.

A number of letters pertain to the deaths of Alexander Hamilton Stephens in 1883; the elder Hayne in 1886; and his widow, Mary Middleton (Michel) Hayne, in 1892.

The suicide of Robert Hayne, a kinsman, is mentioned in a post card of Aug. 2, 1883. The

Hayne, Paul H.

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death of P. H. Hayne's contemporary, John Esten Cooke (1830-1886), is discussed in a letter of Sept. 28, 1886. The grave of Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) is discussed in various letters, e.g., July 12 and Sept. 1, 2, & 5, 1874. The [John C., Calhoun Monument Association, of which Mary Middleton (Michel) Hayne is an original director, is discussed in letters of Mar. 7 and June 14, 1887.

Robert Y. Hayne is discussed in several letters, e.g., July 1, 1878. A letter of Feb. 10, 1910, discusses the possible existence of a

Hayne, Paul H.

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letter from Andrew Jackson to Hayne, "complimenting him on his reply to Webster."

Caskie Harrison, University of the South Latin professor, writes twice in 1877 to P. H. Hayne about some Horatian odes which he has translated and is later to publish.

Maxwell Hill writes on Aug. 3, 1878, discussing Hayne's illness and Northern literary reputation; William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878); Henry Timrod (1828-1867); and social life and customs in Charleston, Savannah, and Augusta, Ga.

Hayne, Paul H.

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A letter of Oct. 17, 1881, contains an item of Confederate currency (\$10.00).

Some letters to Hayne discuss temperance, e.g., Sept. 6 & 19, 1882. There are a number of letters from Frances Elizabeth Caroline Willard (1839-1898), writer and temperance leader.

A letter of Oct. 20, 1885, discusses Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry (1825-1903); the Peabody Educational Fund; and Robert Charles Winthrop (1809-1894).

"Willie" Hayne writes many letters and

Hayne, Paul H.

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post cards to his parents - mostly post cards to his mother - mentioning the sights; the academic, literary, and publishing people; and the social life and customs in the various places he visited, including Charleston, Montgomery, New Orleans, New York, and Boston. His letters to his mother from Charleston in 1888 and 1889 are especially interesting. His letters of Feb. 12 & 19, 1889, discuss the St. Cecelia Ball. He sometimes includes his short poems in letters to his mother. He tells of frequent rejections - and occasional acceptances - of his writings

Hayne, Paul H.

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by publishers.

A letter of June 14, 1887, discusses a controversy in the Episcopal church in S. C. over whether or not Negro clergy should be allowed to vote in the church's convention.

Uncle Remus's Magazine is mentioned in several letters, e.g., Aug. 12, 1907.

A letter of Aug. 5, 1912, mentions Charles William Hubner (1835-1929); receipt by the Library of Congress of Hayne's poem, "International Cotton Exposition," and of his letters to the late Ellen Louise (Chandler) Moulton.

Hayne, Paul H.

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A number of letters are by Annie R. Bensele, but no autograph cards have been prepared for them.

Educational institutions mentioned include Mercer University, various letters, e.g., Mar. 2 & 20, and Apr. 17, 1886; Cumberland University, letter of Sept. 24, 1880; the University of the South, letter of July 24, 1878; Emory College, letter of Apr. 17, 1882; and the Carolina Military Institute, several letters, e.g., June 15, 1878.

Societies mentioned include the Athenaeum

Hayne, Paul H.

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Literary Society of Mercer University, letter of Mar. 2, 1886; the Cliosophic Society of the College of New Jersey, letter of Jan. 14, 1876; and the Alabama Historical Society, letter of Dec. 20, 1879.

The following is a list of the names of the correspondents for whom autograph cards have now been prepared and whose names are not already listed in the Guide as correspondents in the Hayne Papers:

1. Henry Abbey (1842-1911)
2. Oscar Fay Adams (1855-1919)

3. Henry Mills Alden (1836-1919)
4. Alfred Aldrich
5. Alfred Proctor Aldrich (1814-1897)
6. Charles Aldrich (1820-1908)
7. Willis Boyd Allen (1855-1938)
8. John Kendrick Bangs (1862-1922)
9. Waitman T. W. Barbe (1864-1925)
10. Joseph Walker Barnwell (1846-)
11. Archibald John Battle (1826-)
12. Charles Joseph Bayne (1870-)
13. James Berry Bensen
14. Willis H. Bocock

15. Mary Louise Booth (1831-1889)
16. Eugene Cunningham Branson (1861-1933)
17. Herbert H. Brown
18. Edward Livermore Burlingame (1848-1922)
19. Fred Hayden Carruth (1862-1932)
20. Edwin Ross Champlin (1854-1928)
21. Kate Upson Clark (1851-1935)
22. Richard H. Clark (1824-1896)
23. Jennie Thornley Clarke
24. Charles Jones Colcock, Jr.
25. Charles Washington Coleman, Jr.
26. John Esten Cooke (1830-1886)

27. William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888)
28. John Blaisdell [?], Corliss [1851-1929 ?]
29. Forrest Crissey (1864-1943)
30. Sumner Archibald Cunningham (1843-1913)
31. Charles Force Deems (1820-1893)
32. Edward Denham (1849-1925)
33. Eugene Lemoine Didier (1838-1913)
34. John Thomas Duffield (1850-1901)
35. Hugo Erichsen (1860-)
36. Clarence Fairfield (1854-1928)
 See: Edwin Ross Champlin (1854-1928)
37. Henry Allen Ford

38. Thomas B. Ford
39. Frank Foxcroft (1850-1921)
40. Daniel Frohman (1851-1941)
41. Rose W. Fry
42. McDonald Furman (1863-1904)
43. W. D. Gaillard
44. Thomas R. Gibson
45. Jeannette Leonard Gilder (1849-1916)
46. Lawrence Gilman (1878-1939)
47. John Brown Gordon (1832-1904)
48. William Thomas Hale (1857-1926)
49. H. G. C. Hallock

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50. Henry Elliott Harman (1866-)
 51. Joseph Wesley Harper, Jr.
 52. Julian LaRose Harris
 53. Carter Henry Harrison, Jr.
 54. Caskie Harrison
 55. Julian Hawthorne (1846-1934)
 56. Atticus G. Haywood
 57. Thomas Wentworth Higginson (1823-1911)
 58. Maxwell Hill
 59. Carl Holliday (1879-1936)
 60. Hamilton Holt
 61. Gaillard Hunt (1862-1924)

62. Benjamin Franklin Hutchison (1868-1927)
63. Theodore Dehon Jervay (1859-)
64. Elizabeth Jordan (-1947)
65. Charles William Kent (1860-1917)
66. Edward Smith King (1848-1896)
67. Norman Goree Kittrell (1849-19-)
68. Richard Wilson Knott (1849-1917)
69. Cornelius Kollock
70. Henry Wysham Lanier
71. Ludwig Lewisohn (1882-)
72. Daniel Lothrop (1831-1892)
73. Newell Lovejoy

74. Annie (Russell) Marble (1864-1936)
75. Don Marquis (1878-1937)
 See: Donald Robert Perry Marquis (1878-1937)
76. Donald Robert Perry Marquis (1878-1937)
77. James Thompson McCleary (1853-1924)
78. Wightman Fletcher Melton (1867-1944)
79. ----- Michel
80. Middleton Michel
81. Richard Fraser Michel (1827-1907)
82. Edwin Mims
83. William Henry Milburn (1823-1903)

84. Will Seymour Monroe (1863-1939)
85. John Torrey Morse, Jr. (1840-1937)
86. Harrison Smith Morris (1856-1948)
87. Montrose Jonas Moses (1878-1934)
88. Charles Wells Moulton (1859-1913)
89. John Albert Murphy
90. Walter Hines Page (1855-1918)
91. Franklin Verzelius Newton Painter (1852-
1931)
92. Samuel Minturn Peck (1854-1938)
93. John Herbert Phillips (1853-1921)
94. Joseph Daniel Pope (1820-)

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95. Thomas Edward Potterton (1868-1933)
 96. Charles Todd Quintard (1824-1894)
 97. Edward Payson Roe (1838-1888)
 98. Charles Hunter Ross
 99. Adelaide Louise Rouse (-1912)
 100. Clinton Scollard (1860-1932)
 101. Whitmarsh Benjamin Seabrook
 102. John Conrad Seegers, Jr. (1867-1936)
 103. J. F. Simmons
 104. James Marion Sims (1813-1883)
 105. Orlando Jay Smith (1842-1908)
 106. M. A. Snowden

Hayne, Paul H.

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107. Yates Snowden (1858-1933)
 108. Henry Martin Soper (1850-1911)
 109. Caroline (Abbot) Stanley (1849-1919)
 110. Frank Lebbey Stanton (1857-1927)
 111. Arthur Stedman
 112. Frank Lincoln Stevens (1871-1934)
 113. Henry Jerome Stockard (1858-1914)
 114. Elizabeth Drew (Barstow) Stoddard (1823-1902)
 115. Frederick Abbott Stokes (1857-1939)
 116. Frederick Abbott Stokes Company
 117. Waddy Thompson, Jr. (1867-1939)

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118. Richard Handfield Titherington (1861-1935)
119. William Peterfield Trent (1862-1939)
120. Alexander Troy (1853-)
121. Henry Clay Trumbull (1830-1903)
122. Eleanor Tully
123. Richard Watson Tully (1877-1945)
124. Hanford D. D. Twiggs (1837-)
125. James Albert Waldron (1852-1931)
126. Anna Lydia Ward (-1933)
127. William Hayes Ward (1835-1916)
128. Charles Dudley Warner (1829-1900)
129. Thomas Edward Watson (1856-1922)

Hayne, Paul H.

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- 130. George Armstrong Wauchope (1862-1943)
 - 131. John Langdon Weber (1862-1923)
 - 132. William Lander Weber (1866-1910)
 - 133. Louise Clark Whitelock (1865-1928)
 - 134. Frances Elizabeth Caroline Willard (1839-
1898)
 - 135. Walter Williams (1864-1935)
 - 136. Richard Hooker Wilmer (1816-1900)
 - 137. Gilbert Lord Wilson (1856-)
 - 138. James Ridout Winchester (1852-1941)
 - 139. Owen Wister (1860-1938)

Names mentioned include the following:

William Aiken (1806-1887), letter of Oct. 28, 1885; Thomas Bailey Aldrich (1836-1907), letter of Apr. 8, 1907; William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878), letter of July 24, 1878; Frances Eliza (Hodgson) Burnett (1849-1924), letter of Sept. 2, 1882; George Washington Cable (1844-1925), several letters, e.g., Jan. 5, 1882; Ellison Capers (1837-1908), letter of Feb. 16, 1881; James Holt Clanton (1827-1866), letter of Mar. 5, 1872; William Ashmead Courtenay (1831-1908), letters of Sept. 3, 1884, and Aug. 22, 1889;

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Stephen Winchester Dana (1840-1910), letter of Sept. 24, 1886; Caroline Danske (Bedinger) Dandridge (1854-1914), letter of June 9, 1890; Stanley Hubert Dent, Jr. (1869-1938), U. S. Representative from Ala., letter of Sept. 29, 1916; Joseph Haynsworth Earle (1847-1897), letter of Mar. 16, 1887; Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), letter of Apr. 5, 1880; J. A. Garfield, letters of Sept.-and Oct. 26, 1881; Wade Hampton (1818-1902), post card of Feb. 5, 1877, and letter of Feb. 9, 1881; Joel Chandler Harris (1848-1908), letter of Aug. 12, 1907;

Hayne, Paul H.

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Washington Irving (1783-1859), letter of Mar. 19, 1883; Annie (Chambers) Ketchum (1824-1904), letter of Sept. 24, 1880; R. E. Lee, letters of Oct. 27 and Nov. 10, 1877; Ludwig Lewisohn (1882-), letter of Oct. 6, 1903; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882); letters of Mar. 28, 1873, and Dec. 20, 1881; Mary Noailles Murfree (1850-1922: wrote under pen name of Charles Egbert Craddock), letter of Nov. 10, 1887; Mary Boyle O'Reilly (1873-1939), letter of Aug. 22, 1889; Samuel Minturn Peck (1854-1938), letter of Dec. 3, 1886; Benjamin Franklin Perry (1805-

Hayne, Paul H.

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1886), letter of Feb. 16, 1881; James Davis Porter (1828-1912), letter of Sept. 24, 1880; Margaret (Junkin) Preston (1820-1897), several letters, e.g., Jan. 5, 1882; James Ryder Randall (1839-1908), letters of Feb. 18, 1871, Apr. 21, 1880, Dec. 28, 1885, and Jan. 17 & Feb. 7, 1890; Edward Payson Roe (1838-1888), letter of Dec. 13, 1887; William Gilmore Simms (1806-1870), letters of Dec. 25, 1877, and July 24, 1878; Thomas De Witt Talmadge (1832-1902), several letters, e.g., Nov. 24 and Dec. 1, 1884; Hugh Smith Thompson (1836-1904), letter of Oct. 28, 1885;

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Moses Coit Tyler (1835-1900), letter of May 5, 1883; Edward Virginius Valentine (1838-1930), letter of Sept. 18, 1887; Zebulon Baird Vance, letter of Oct. 27, 1870; Walt Whitman (1819-1892), letter of Oct. 26, 1887; John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892), letters of Oct. 26 and Dec. 25, 1877; Richard Henry Wilde (1789-1847), letter of Dec. 3, 1886; and Richard Hooker Wilmer (1816-1900), letter of Feb. 28, 1883.

Names mentioned also include the following: Joseph Haynsworth Earle (1847-1897), John Raymond Howard (1837-1926), and James Henry Rice,

Hayne, Paul H.

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Jr. (1868-1935).

In 1943-1944 there is some correspondence among Robert F. Metzdorf, Nannie M. Tilley, and Jay B. Hubbell, concerning a Hayne scrapbook of ca. 1858-ca. 1868.

1 item added, 1-22-58. It is a business letter of Jan. 17, 1868 by P. H. Hayne.

1 item added, 11-4-61: Reply of Hayne to the request of L. B. Harmer of Philadelphia for an autograph. Hayne wishes to know of Harmer if he is the Yale student who lived in the same boarding house that he and Mrs. Hayne did

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

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when they were in New Haven in the summer of 1853, and who impressed them favorably.

1 item added, 3-6-67: A letter of Jan. 1, 1868, from P. H. Hayne to an unidentified publisher to thank him for prompt payment of an installment on money due Hayne.

O. M. McKeithan, ed., Selected Letters:

John Garland James to Paul Hamilton Hayne and Mary Middleton Hayne (Austin, 1946, 96 pp.);

Rayburn S. Moore, Paul Hamilton Hayne. New York: Twayne Publishers, 1972; Rayburn S. Moore, ed., A Man of Letters in the Nineteenth Century. Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1982--edition of 128 of Hayne's letters.

6 items added, 4-7-83: Four letters and two copies of the poem "August." The letters are principally about Hayne's writings. He does mention a poem by his son in his letter of Aug. 26, 1885. In a letter of Nov. 6, 1885, he says that his "Sesqui-Centennial Ode" was composed some two years before but had never been correctly published until then. In the undated letter to one Gordon, editor of the Charleston (S. C.) Mecury, he says he is enclosing an item he wants published and speaks

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

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of his longtime love of that newspaper and those who had published it and his contributions to it through the years. With only one word change the two copies of "August" are alike.

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Hayne, Mary Middleton (Michell)

Notebook, 1885-1891

n. p.

140 pp. Leather 16 x 10 cm.

(Record of correspondence)

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Diary, 1864, June 2 - Aug. 20

Charleston, S. C.

72 pp.

Paper

18 x 12 cm.

3-31-42

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Diary, 1866, Feb. 28 - Oct. 10

"Copse Hill," Columbia Co., Ga.

40 pp.

Paper

12 x 18 cm.

3-31-42

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Diary, 1864, Aug. 21 - Dec. 2

Charleston, S. C.

80 pp.

Paper

17 x 13 cm.

3-31-42

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Diary, 1874, Dec. 22 - 1875, Oct. 11

"Copse Hill," Columbia Co., Ga.

128 pp.

Boards

20 x 31 cm.

3-31-42

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Diary, 1870, Dec. 19 - 1874, Dec. 20

"Copse Hill," Columbia Co., Ga.

322 pp.

Boards

21 x 26 cm.

3-31-42

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Diary, 1867, Jan. 1 - Dec. 26

"Copse Hill," Columbia Co., Ga.

52 pp.

3-31-42

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Diary, 1866, Oct. 14 - Nov. 5

"Copse Hill," Columbia Co., Ga.

36 pp.

Paper

9 x 14 cm.

3-31-42

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Diary, 1878, Nov. 30 - 1885, July 31

"Copse Hill," Columbia Co., Ga.

122 pp.

Boards

16 x 19 cm.

3-31-42

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Diary, 1881, July 26 - 1885, Mar. 25

"Copse Hill," Columbia Co., Ga.

100 pp.

Boards

16 x 19 cm.

3-31-42

MICROFILM

ds

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Letters to H. W. Longfellow and
R. H. Dana

MICROFILM

ds

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

1. Letters. 6. 1854-1873. Source unknown.
2. Letters to Bayard Taylor. Dec. 10,
1859 - Feb. 21, 1878. Cornell.
3. Letters to H. W. Longfellow and
R. H. Dana. 1860-80.
4. Manuscripts and letters.
1869-1884 Huntington.

MICROFILM

ds

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Letters to Sidney Lanier, 1868-1880.
Typed copies

Johns Hopkins

Negative

MICROFILM

cls

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Letters to Bayard Taylor. 1859-78.

Cornell University Library

MICROFILM

ds

Hayne, Paul Hamilton

Manuscripts and letters. 1869-84.

Huntington Library

Hayne, Robert Young

Papers, 1822-1839

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C.

Section A

1 item

1 item added, 8-20-59

2-7-51

1 item transf. from P. H.

Recataloged,

Hayne MSS., 8-1-62

8-29-72

1 item added, 8-29-72

Hayne, Robert Young. Papers. Charleston,
Charleston Co., S. C.

Robert Young Hayne (1791-1839) was born on a plantation in South Carolina. After attending school in Charleston, he studied law there with Langdon Cheves. He held several elective offices in his state before entering the U.S. Senate in 1822. As a senator, he opposed protective tariffs and engaged in celebrated debates with Daniel Webster on this issue and that of whether to apply a strict or broad construc-

Hayne, Robert Young

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tion to the terms expressed in the Constitution. Upon leaving his Senate seat to enable Calhoun to return to that body, Hayne was elected governor of South Carolina and then mayor of Charleston. He urged adoption of the nullification ordinance to combat Federal encroachment upon local self-interest.

After leaving political office, he sought by economic means to counteract the commanding influence of the Northeast upon national affairs. His principal goal was to establish

Hayne, Robert Young

3

commercial ties between the South and the West, thereby building Charleston as a rival to New York City. The construction of a railroad from this seaport to the northwestern regions was conceived as a vital element in this plan.

Hayne organized the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company in 1836, but only in South Carolina did he raise the allotted stock subscriptions. His death in 1839 came during crucial debates over the future of the company, and it was not until much later that

Hayne, Robert Young

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his railroad scheme became more than simply a political and economic dream.

A letter of January 17, 1832, from John H. Harrison to Hayne contains comments on the tariff issue in South Carolina.

1 item added, 8-20-59: A note dated ca. January 19, 1822, related to a legal case in which Hayne was involved.

1 item added, 8-1-62 (transferred from the Paul Hamilton Hayne MSS.): A letter from James Hamilton (1786-1857) to Hayne concerning an article that had appeared in the National

Hayne, Robert Young

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Journal (November 22, 1828).

1 item added, 8-29-72: A letter written by Hayne to Newton Cannon in reference to money to be delivered to agents in Tennessee representing the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company (January 8, 1839).

Hayne, William Hamilton

NUCMC

Papers, 1877-1917

Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia

13 - G

297 items and 20 volumes

2-15-49

Recatalogued,
8-17-62

(See also bound vol. cards)

Hayne, William Hamilton. Papers, 1877-1917
Augusta, Georgia.

William Hamilton Hayne (1856-1929) was an American poet and author. See Who Was Who In Who In America, I, 540. The papers of his father, Paul Hamilton Hayne, are in this department and contain some of the younger Hayne's writings.

The correspondence (1894-1913) has a few letters, mainly about business affairs, addressed to W. H. Hayne. Subjects discussed include P. H. Hayne.

W. H. Hayne's writings--mainly short poems, notes, and newspaper articles--are in manuscript, typescript, regular print, newspaper and magazine clippings, and sheet music.

The literary miscellany has notes on the publication of his poems, biographical material, and other papers.

The clippings, mostly from newspapers, sometimes have articles by W. H. Hayne (for instance the Augusta (Ga.) Evening News) and sometimes about him. A newspaper clipping of March, 1916, reports that a fire had destroyed some valuable

Hayne, William Hamilton

3

manuscripts by W. H. Hayne, but spared those by P. H. Hayne. See W. H.'s literary notebook for May, 1916.

The 20 volumes, running from 1876 to 1916, consist of five diaries (1877-1878), one literary ledger (1882-1895), one notebook (1877), 11 literary notebooks (1887-1916), and two scrapbooks (1893 and n.d.).

In his diaries W. H. Hayne discusses his books, South Carolina preachers, the Hayne and Michel families, and personal affairs. He describes the Rev. Thomas De Witt Talmage

Hayne, William Hamilton

4

(March 17 and 18, 1878) and mentions Jefferson Davis (May 30 and June 1, 1878). There is a copy of a letter from L. Wardlaw Smith to P. H. Hayne (entry for July 1, 1878). But perhaps the chief value of the diaries lies in the description of social life and customs in Charleston, South Carolina.

W. H. Hayne's literary ledger contains the titles of his published prose and verse works, the names of the periodicals, the dates of payment and the prices received.

His notebook, which is about the same sort

Hayne, William Hamilton

5

of things as his diaries, discusses his father, his reading, William Cullen Bryant (November 5, 1877), and personal affairs. There is a copy of a letter of October, 1877, by M. H. Bright.

W. H. Hayne's literary notebooks, which also resemble his diaries, discuss chiefly personal and literary affairs. He comments on many authors and their works. There are copies of letters and of fragments of letters from various persons, especially those accepting or rejecting Hayne's works for publication. He met authors, editors, and publishers on his

Hayne, William Hamilton

6

trips to the North, while he corresponded with others. H. M. Alden, G. C. Eggleston, Richard Le Gallienne, Joyce Kilmer, the Lanier Family, Thomas Nelson Page (described on September 15, 1887), Edward P. Roe, Charles Hanson Towne are discussed. Sometimes W. H. sold manuscripts, especially those by famous writers, e.g., December 21, 1912. There is some discussion, especially in 1913, about P. H. Hayne's correspondence with such literary figures as R. D. Blackmore, W. C. Bryant, O. W. Holmes, Sr., H. W. Longfellow, A. C. Swinburne, Bayard

Hayne, William Hamilton

7

Taylor, Alfred Tennyson, and J. G. Whittier.
In some instances, W. H. sold letters by these men.

The scrapbook of 1893 has mainly newspaper clippings about W. H.'s volume of verse, Sylvan Lyrics. The undated scrapbook has newspaper clippings about floods in Augusta, Georgia.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Diary, 1877, Dec. - 1878, Jan.

Charleston, S. C.

99 pp.

Boards

11 x 18 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Diary, 1878, Jan. 26 - Apr. 1

Charleston, S. C.

195 pp.

Leather

14 x 8 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Diary, 1878, June 3 - July 10

"Copse Hill," Columbia Co., Ga.

99 pp.

Boards

10 x 15 cm.

3-31-42

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Diary, 1878

"Copse Hill," Columbia Co., Ga.

195 pp.

Leather

14 x 9 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Diary, 1878

Charleston, S. C.

195 pp.

Leather

14 x 8 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Literary ledger, 1882-1895

"Copse Hill," Columbia Co., Ga.

33 pp.

Boards

36 x 21 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Literary notebook, 1887 - 1888

Montgomery, Ala.

192 pp.

Leather

17 x 10 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Literary notebook, 1888-1889

"Copse Hill," Columbia Co., Ga.

196 pp.

Leather

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Literary notebook, 1897 - 1899

Augusta, Ga.

60 pp.

Paper

8 x 15 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Literary notebook, 1899 - 1901

Augusta, Ga.

120 pp.

Paper

8 x 15 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Literary notebook, 1901

Montgomery, Ala.

100 pp.

Paper

9 x 14 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Literary notebook, 1901 - 1902

Augusta, Ga.

100 pp.

Paper

9 x 15 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Literary notebook, 1902

Montgomery, Ala.

100 pp.

Paper

9 x 14 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Literary notebook, 1902-1903, 1905, & 1907

New York, N. Y.

125 pp.

Leather

9 x 14 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Literary notebook, 1908 - 1909

Augusta, Ga.

80 pp.

Leather

15 x 10 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Literary notebook, 1910 - 1911

Montgomery, Ala.

140 pp.

Leather

16 x 10 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Literary notebook, 1912-1913, 1916

Augusta, Ga.

180 pp.

Leather

17 x 10 cm.

Hayne, Wm. Hamilton

Hayne, William Hamilton

Notebook, 1877

Charleston, S. C.

118 pp.

Boards

20 x 16 cm.

Haynes, Frank W.

Letters and papers, 1903-1907.

Hamptonville, N.C.

Section A

61 items

GUIDE

JUL 31 '45

Haynes, Frank W. Letters and papers, 1903-1907
Hamptonville, N.C. 61 items Sketch

Letters to Haynes, a Yadkin Co., N.C., ~~att~~
attorney. Although there are a few personal ~~le~~
letters in the collection, most of the corres-
pondence is from clients and is very dis-
connected.

JUL 31 '45

Haynes, Joseph N.

NUCMC

Papers, 1862-1891

Dover, Strafford County, New Hampshire

Cab. 69

53 items

10-12-65

Haynes, Joseph N. Papers, 1862-1891. Dover,
Strafford County, New Hampshire

Joseph N. Haynes of Dover, N.H., enlisted in Company J, 10th New Hampshire Regiment, on June 16, 1862, under Captain Jack Hough. He went to Arlington Heights, Virginia, in Sept., 1862, and was sent to Harper's Ferry and then to Maryland. He complained of hardships. The regiment became a unit in Hawkins' Zouave Brigade, Burnside's Division, and was called the Irish Regiment. The troops were drilled during the autumn of 1862 in Pleasant Valley, Maryland. Hayes con-

Haynes, Joseph N.

2

tinued to complain of hardships and bad food.

In Nov. the 10th New Hampshire marched into Virginia and by Dec. was in camp near Fredericksburg. On Dec. 21, 1862, and Jan. 4, 1863, Haynes wrote of the Battle of Fredericksburg. His company camped near Fredericksburg and found it both very rainy and very muddy. Command of the Army of the Potomac passed from General Burnside to General Hooker. Haynes wrote of picket duty along the Rappahannock River, of marching in the mud, of the 11th New Hampshire Regiment, and of

Haynes, Joseph N.

3

the transfer of the 10th regiment to Newport News on Feb. 3, 1863.

At Newport News Haynes found other New Hampshire troops (9th, 11th, 13th) as well as contrabands. He evidently was not fighting for freedom of Negro slaves. The 10th was in the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, IX Army Corps. Haynes commented on camp life and the poor quality of officers. He saw many ships, including the Merrimac 2nd. At Norfolk on March 17, 1863, he described contrabands.

Haynes, Joseph N.

4

The 10th New Hampshire was encamped near Suffolk, Virginia, in the spring of 1863, when Haynes again expressed strong dislike for contrabands. Confederate and Union troops were facing each other across the Nansemond River, where gunboats were on patrol. The discipline enforced by General Lewis Mead Peck and the effectiveness of General Ambrose Burnside as a corps commander are noted on April 9, 1863. Haynes wrote about the constant picket duty and noted troops sent to reinforce General Hooker.

Haynes, Joseph N.

5

In May, 1863, the regiment was at Bowers Hill, Virginia, working on the fortifications around Portsmouth. On June 14 Haynes wrote of contrabands set to work on fortifications and in the army. On June 18, 1863, the first rumors of the Gettysburg Campaign by General Lee and the Confederate Army began.

The regiment is moved to Yorktown on June 22 and towards Richmond. The sequence of letters is broken at this point, not to be resumed till June 20, 1864, when Haynes was in the guard

Haynes, Joseph N.

6

house, for what he did not specify. He resumed duty with the 10th New Hampshire in July, 1864, and was stationed before Petersburg. After an illness, Haynes was on picket duty at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, in Sept. He mentioned the canal General Butler was cutting through a bend in the river. In Oct. the 10th New Hampshire was fighting at Chafin's Farm. The last letter from Haynes was dated Oct. 25, 1864.

Two fellow soldiers from New Hampshire attested on Jan. 16, 1891, that Joseph N. Haynes died of starvation and exposure in Salisbury Prison, North Carolina, on Jan. 1, 1865.

M-1713
C

114 Hays, Bertrand E.

Letter book and cash book. 1836-1839

NOV 5 1933

C

Hays, John Willis

Papers, 1814-1901

Oxford, North Carolina

Section 8

8-10-59 5, ~~252~~ items
81 items added

10-17-40

1-15-62 91 items added

HAYS, John Willis

Sketch

Letters and Papers 1814-1901 5, ~~100~~ pieces
Oxford, N. C.

Hays was a prominent lawyer of Oxford, Granville county, N. C. Evidently he began practice around 1850 for he received his license as a lawyer before he was 20 years of age. He argued many cases before the N. C. Supreme Court but his home remained at Oxford throughout his life. He refused to run for judicial office which he could have had for the asking. He was noted for his eloquence and pure English.

Hays, John Willis

Sketch

(2)

He died in Oxford June, 1901.

Most of the collection relates to legal matters . Practically all the papers before 1850 are deeds which fell into Hays' hands from his law practice. The bulk of the papers falls in the seventies, eighties and nineties. There are many indentures , bonds, notes, accounts and other documents of like nature. There are also many letters from clients regarding details of business.

81 items added 8-10-59: Mostly bills, re-

Hays, John Willis

3

ceipts, legal papers, and letters about legal affairs, including the collection of personal debts in N. C.

91 items added, 1-15-62: More of the same type of papers as are already in the collection.

Hayward, James Wood

Papers, 1833-1886

Boxborough, Middlesex Co., Mass.

XVIII-A

220 items

8-10-56

GUIDE

Hayward, James Wood. Papers, 1833-1886.
Boxborough, Mass. 220 items. Sketch

The correspondence and papers of James Wood Hayward (1810-ca.1870) of Boxborough and West Acton, Mass., begin with business papers, 1833-34, of Stetson and Avery, a shipping firm of New Orleans, La., in regard to Boston clients, Griggs and Wilde.

Captain Jas. Hayward of the Boxborough militia is also town constable. His papers dealing with town meetings and elections give a glimpse of local government about 1836.

The price of potatoes, milk, and butter

Hayward, James Wood

2

in the 1850's is followed by the shipping accounts of milk of the Farmers' Butter and Cheese Co. of West Acton, Mass., after the Civil War. The papers conclude with the James Hayward family record by his son, Charles Sumner Hayward.

MSS.

6th 13:B (9-24-85)

Hayward family.

Papers, 1889-1955.

190 items.

Gerald Sinclair Hayward was a noted Canadian Miniaturist. Married to Sophia Gawley Hayward. They had three children: Harold Sinclair Hayward, Gerald Kenneth Hayward and Lillias Ivy Hayward (Mrs. Constant Mayer Bird).

Correspondence, clippings and financial papers. The letters are written to and from a number of places in the Northern United States and Ontario. The contents are generally limited to day-to-day family matters, although the family's summer home near Rice Lake, Ontario, figures prominently. The clippings contain

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NDHyme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 13:B (9-24-85)

Hayward family.

**Papers, ... (Card 2)
obituary notices and an account of the
interment of Gerald Sinclair Hayward.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***hab**

**1. Hayward, Gerald Sinclair. 2.
Hayward family.**

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NDHYme

Haywood, Francis

Papers, 1848-1899

Edge Lane Hall, Lancashire, England

18-E

10 items

10-25-71

Haywood, Francis. Papers. Edge Lane Hall,
Lancashire, England

Francis Haywood (1796-1858), British translator, is known especially for his translation of Kant's Critick of Pure Reason that was published in 1838 and reprinted with improvements in 1848.

Five letters of 1848-1849 are responses from persons to whom copies of the revised translation were sent. Augustus DeMorgan discussed his own reading of German authors (Nov. 15, 1848). George Henry Lewes noted his recent

chapter on Kant and his forthcoming lectures on the history of philosophical speculation (Nov. 19, 1848). John Hulbert Glover, librarian at Buckingham Palace, acknowledged receipt on behalf of Prince Albert (Nov. 21, 1848). Professor William Whewell sent a copy of his preface to Morality and noted a connection between his Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences and Kant's thought (Nov. 21, 1848). William Kent at New York was the fifth recipient (Jan. 20, 1849).

Haywood's daughter Lucy married Major General Charles Trigance Franklin [noted in Edward Walford's County Families of the United Kingdom (1892)]. Her article, "People I Have Known," was published anonymously in the Cornhill Magazine in Sept., 1899. The collection includes a manuscript of the article and a letter about it from Reginald John Smith, editor of the Cornhill. She discussed or noted Lord Macaulay, Sir Charles L. Eastlake and Lady Eastlake, the Comte de Chambord, Thackeray, John Phillip,

Haywood, Francis

4

Garibaldi, the Comtesse Mollien, Edward Harold Browne, Charles Babbage, Sir Jonathan Frederick Pollock, Browning, Dickens, Tennyson, Sir Aubrey DeVere, William Whewell, Edward Pusey, Lady Anne Ritchie, Samuel Rogers, Michael Faraday, and Charlotte Brontë.

A poem of 1853 was written by Haywood for his wife upon the occasion of giving her his portrait by Richmond.

An envelope of Oct., 1851, is evidence of a letter from Thackeray to Haywood.

HAYWOOD, John and Edmund Burke

Letters. 1800-1865.

Raleigh, N.C.

Section A

22 pieces
4-12-51 -- 2 items added

MAR 12 1941

HAYWOOD, John and Edmund Burke Letters 1800-65
Raleigh, N. C. Sketch 24 pieces

John Haywood was Treasurer of North Carolina from 1787 until his death in 1827. In 1820, the House of Commons of North Carolina, prompted by charges of defalcation, investigated his records and exonerated him. In 1827, after his death, it was discovered that the State funds were some sixty-nine thousand and three hundred dollars short. The first part of this collection is a series of letters of 1819-1820 concerning this matter. They include his plea to the House of

HAYWOOD, John and Edmund Burke -2- Sketch

Commons for an investigation and several letters to him by people who feel that they have information useful to him at the time.

His most noted son was Edmund Burke Haywood, who was, during the Civil War, Surgeon in Charge to the Confederate States Government and director of the Government Hospitals at Raleigh, N.C. The latter part of the collection consists of official letters to and from him concerning the duties of these offices.

The collection is interesting and important insofar as it throws light on that incident of N. C. history and on medical administration during the Civil War.

Hayworth, Clemmence G.

Papers, 1867-77

Randolph County, N. C.

Section A

4 items

Hayworth, Clemmence G.	Papers, 1867-87
Randolph County, N. C.	4 items. Sketch.

Letters of Clemmence G. Hayworth, Randolph Co., N. C. and J. E. Hayworth in Hendrix Co., Indiana. The letter to Clemmence G. Hayworth from Lt. Joseph H. Wilson, Headquarters, Military Post of Greensboro, N. C., appoints him an election official for the election to be held Nov. 3, 1867.

The letters from J. E. Hayworth to his mother, Mrs. Mary Hayworth, describe conditions

Hayworth, Clemmence G.

Sketch.

2

in Hendrix County, Indiana, including remarks on the local effect of the railroad strike of 1876. There is also a tax evaluation list (property) for 1868.

Hazard, Ebenezer

Papers, 1801

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Section A

1 item

9-6-78

Hazard, Ebenezer. Papers. Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania

Ebenezer Hazard (1744-1817), a noted collector and editor of American historical records, served as postmaster general of the United States from January, 1782, to September, 1789. Prior to that period he was a partner in the New York publishing firm of Noel and Hazard, and afterward he lived in Philadelphia, where he was associated with the Insurance Company of

Hazard, Ebenezer

2

of North America and the Schuylkill Bridge Company.

In a letter of March 5, 1801, to an unidentified addressee, Hazard refers first to some personal business and to the maintenance of someone, perhaps a relative, in a mental hospital. He then describes briefly the response among Democrats in Philadelphia to the election of Jefferson as president of the United States. Also mentioned are attitudes toward Governor

Hazard, Ebenezer

3

Thomas McKean (1734-1817) of Pennsylvania and
the war in Europe.

Hazlehurst, Leighton Wilson

NUCMC

Papers, 1793-1885

Bethel, Glynn Co., Ga.

Cab. 43

124 items

9-30-60

Hazlehurst, Leighton Wilson. Papers, 1793-1885. Bethel, Glynn Co., Ga.

Mainly personal letters about personal affairs from Miss Jane E. Johnston (ca. 1789-_____) to her niece, Mrs. Mary Jane (McNish) Hazlehurst, from Savannah and Bethel, Ga. A number of letters are written from "The Hermitage" plantation, between Savannah and the S. C. line. See Ga. (1954), in the American Guide Series, by the Writers Program, pp. 154-155. Most of Miss Johnston's letters are signed "J. E. J."

The Burroughs family figures prominently in this collection. Joseph Hallett Burroughs (1803-1854), son of Benjamin Burroughs, married in 1828, Miss Valeria Gibbons Berrien (1806-), daughter of John MacPherson Berrien, Sr. and Eliza (Anciaux) Berrien

Dr. William Berrien Burroughs (1842__), son of Joseph and Veleria Burroughs, married, in 1872, Miss Elizabeth Pettingill Wilson Hazlehurst, daughter of Major Leighton Wilson Hazlehurst and Mrs. Mary Jane (McNish) Hazlehurst. The Major was a rich rice planter. While he is often mentioned in this collection, there is

Hazlehurst, Leighton Wilson

3

not much information about him. Remer H. Burroughs (b. 1883) is the son of William Burroughs.

A letter of Jan. 29, 1844, contains notes to the effect that Fanny Hazlehurst married John B. Habersham; and that Carrie Hazlehurst married, first, Confed. Gen. Ambrose Ransom Wright, and, second, Confed. Major F. K. Wright.

There are several poems, some of them original.

A letter of Dec. 21, 1843, mentions the "Yamassee" plantation at Yamassee, S. C.

Hazlehurst, Leighton Wilson

4

See also letter of Jan. 29, 1844. William Gilmore Simms's best novel, The Yemassee (1835), deals with the Yemassee (this, by the bye, is the correct spelling) Indian uprising of 1715-1718.

A letter of Apr. 25, 1844, discusses the marriage of a daughter of Senator Berrien to Lt. (later Gen.) Francis S. Bartow.

The Democratic Party and the elections of 1844 are discussed on Nov. 22.

A letter of Apr. 3, 1847, from Savannah says that some church property has been sold

Hazlehurst, Leighton Wilson

5

for \$13,000 as the site for a U. S. Customs House. A meeting of Baptist ministers in the same city is mentioned on May 17. A letter of the 21st says that Savannah was excited by Daniel Webster's delayed appearance. Some Whigs who went to see him heard that he was ill in Augusta, Ga. See also letter of the 29th. The D. A. B., XIX, 591, says of Webster, "In the Spring of 1847 he had made a Southern tour in which he was dined and wined until his body and spirits drooped."

A letter of Dec. 11 speaks of a collection

Hazlehurst, Leighton Wilson

6

to be taken up for Oglethorpe U.

A letter of June 2, 1855, mentions Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, and criticizes the last named denomination.

President Abraham Lincoln and the Cabinet are mentioned on Mar. 11, 1861. The President is said to be getting scared. The Ga. Constitutional Convention is discussed. This letter and some others discuss military activities in Savannah. On the 21st C. S. A. Vice President A. H. Stephens' address to the people is mentioned.

Hazlehurst, Leighton Wilson

7

A letter of Apr. 6, 1861, declares that the rail splitter and his accomplices are working their own ruin.

There is little material on the Civil War. The next letter is dated Aug. 19, 1865. Attached to it is a statement of the same date, listing some commodity prices in Ga.

One undated letter mentions Yamassee, presumably the plantation; another, a runaway slave in Ga.

Names of families appearing in this collection include: Bartow, Berrien, Bullock,

Hazlehurst, Leighton Wilson

8

Burroughs, Cone, Couper (or Cowper), Cunningham, Gibbs, Lathrop, Laws, Plant, and Reis.

Persons mentioned include James Hamilton Couper (or Cowper). See letter of Mar. 28, 1844. See also letters of June 26, 1838; Dec. 7, 1843; and Feb. 15, 1845; and an undated letter.

Two U. S. ships are mentioned, the Independence and the J. M. Parker.

Various diseases, both in Ga. and in unspecified locations, are mentioned; for instance, scarlet fever (Ga., 1871) and tetanus

(1844).

There is some mention of slavery in Ga. and S. C., including a runaway slave in Ga. in 1843. The Whig and Democratic parties the Mexican War, and Ga. lawyers and preachers complete the list of specific subjects, but much of the personal remarks in the letters can only be classified under the heading: "Social Life and Customs, Ga."

MSS.

6th 11:D (9-11-85)

Head, Constance.

Papers, 1895-1985.

165 items.

Author and professor in History and Religion Department at Western Carolina University. Full name was Marilyn Constance Head. Also used pseudonym of Julianne Booth.

Chiefly copies of Miss Head's writings (printed, handwritten and typed copies of her books, plays, novels, poems, songs and thesis), as well as personal and family information. Also includes scrapbooks, photograph albums, notebooks, calendars, diaries, pictures, printed material, cassette tapes, recordings and correspondence.

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MSS.

6th 11:D (9-11-85)

Head, Constance.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***hab**

**1. Head, Constance. 2. Authors--
Correspondence, reminiscences, etc. 3.
Women authors, American. 4. Genre:
Diaries. 5. Genre: Scrapbooks. I.
Booth, Julianne, 1939-**

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NDHYme

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Head, Eunice (Hammond) Tietjens

Papers, 1921-1930

Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois

2-7-52

14 items

Negative - Duke University Library
Originals in Newberry Library in
Chicago, Illinois

Head, Eunice (Hammond) Tietjens. Papers,
1921-1930. Chicago, Illinois

Microfilm copies of two notes and twelve letters of Eunice Tietjens (Mrs. Cloyd Head), Chicago poet, to Harold Witter Bynner. The letters largely concern the publication of Poetry, A Magazine of Verse and mention her anthology, Poetry of the Orient (1928).

7

Head, Franklin H.

Papers, n. d.

[New York, N. Y.]

Section A

1 item

Head, Franklin H.	Papers, n. d.
[New York, N. Y.]	Sketch.
1 item.	

A typed manuscript, A Notable Lawsuit, privately published by Franklin H. Head, concerning the pending lawsuit of Mr. Frederic Law Olmstead against various members of the Astor family.

Headen, Isaac Brooks

Papers, 1848-1855

Chatham County, North Carolina

2-B

1 vol.

4-8-54

Recataloged, 1-10-77

Headen, Isaac Brooks. Papers. Chatham Co.,
North Carolina

Isaac Brooks Headen (d. 1852) was a physician in Chatham County. He is listed in the Alumni History of the University of North Carolina (2nd ed., Durham, N.C., 1924).

The Account Book, 1848-1855, is identified with him by several pages of inventories of notes and accounts belonging to his estate. Persons listed in these inventories can be found in the accounts, for example, Nathaniel

Headen, Isaac Brooks

M. Alston, George Clegg, and George W. Gee.

Dr. Headen itemized the entries for his visits to patients, and particular medicines were often listed. Entries for the treatment of slaves are numerous.

There is also an inventory for the estate of G. S. Fields, for which one of the Headens was an administrator.

This volume was originally cataloged as the daybook of Wesley Burns.

Health Seat Lodge No. 40

See Good Templars, Independent Order of.
Grand Lodge of North Carolina.
Health Seat Lodge, No. 40

Healy, Augustus and Jeanette (Reid)

Papers, 1920-1922

Chicago, Cook Co., Ill.*

16-E

151 items and 4 vols.

4-24-65

**They also built a home in Southern
Pines, NC*

Healy, Augustus and Jeanette (Reid). Papers, 1920-1922. Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois.

On May 6, 1920, Augustus and Jeanette (Reid) Healy of Chicago begin a two and one-half year honeymoon trip around the world. The four-volume diary of Jeanette begins with the arrival of the Healys at Yokohama, Japan, on May 17. It tells what the couple did and saw, but provides no personal information about them, nor any significant insight into the politics or personalities of the countries visited. In short, the Healys are strictly tourists; they visit the

Healy, Augustus and Jeanette (Reid)

2

customary tourist shrines, stay in the best Western-style hotels, and associate with other Westerners for bridge and golf.

May 17 to Oct. 3, 1920 (Diary, Vol. 1, pp. 1-92) is spent traveling through Japan, with the following week spent in Japanese-occupied Korea (pp. 93-113). Observations on the Korean independence movement are found on pp. 103-106. The Healys next visit China (Shanghai, Pekin, Nankin; Diary, Vol. 1, pp. 113-178), and the Philippines (pp. 179-190). By late Dec. of 1920, they are in Hong-Kong (Diary, Vol. 2, pp. 1-21).

Healy, Augustus and Jeanette (Reid) 3

January of 1921 finds the couple in French-Indo China (Saigon, Cambodia) and Thailand (Diary, Vol. 2, pp. 21-86). The first week of Feb. finds them in Singapore and Rangoon (Vol. 2, pp. 87-104). On Feb. 14, they arrive at Calcutta, India. It is in India that they stay the longest part of their tour, until June 14, 1922 (Diary, Vol. 2, 105-199; Vol. 3, 1-199; Vol. 4, 1-109). They visit the hill stations, religious centers, and other highlights of India, including expeditions in Kashmir and Ladakh. In May of 1922, a side trip is made to Ceylon (Vol. 4, pp. 91-106). On June 23 the Healys arrive in

Healy, Augustus and Jeanette (Reid) 4

Mombasa, East Africa (Vol. 4, pp. 111-221), from where they travel to Nairobi. The highlight of their African visit is a three-month safari, July to Oct., with the acquisition of a number of game trophies. Their "white hunter" is William Judd. Mrs. Healy mentions their meeting the Martin Johnsons (Martin and Osa Johnson), photographers of wild life, in Nairobi on July 4 and Oct. 6, 1922.

The diary entries end abruptly (while still in Nairobi) on Oct. 6, 1922.

The New York Times of Dec. 28, 1922 (p. 11, col. 2) mentions the arrival in New York (aboard

Healy, Augustus and Jeanette (Reid)

5

the Zaronia) of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Healy of Chicago, with their hunting trophies from East Africa. At present other biographical information is lacking.

Included in the Healy papers are 150 pictures, and 1 clipping from the hunting trip in Kenya.

Healy, Jeanette Reid

See

Healy, Augustus, and Jeanette (Reid) Healy

Heard, Columbus

Letters, 1855-1878

Greensboro, Ga.

18 pieces.

Section A

(from Clifton Newton)

APR 21 1942

Heard, Columbus Letters, 1855(1866-1878)-
1878

Greensboro, Ga. Sketch 18 pieces
(from Clifton Newton)

This small collection consists of letters to Judge Columbus Heard, some from friends but more bearing on legal matters. One letter from Lancaster Court House, S. C., July 23, 1866, reflects the difficult years of the Reconstruction period. Two

APR 21 1942

Heard, Columbus

Sketch

(2)

of three letters from J. P. Burns of Alabama are filled with curiosity concerning the sad occurrence in the family of J. W. Wingfield. Judge Heard apparently moved to Atlanta during the latter part of the period covered by these letters.

C

Hearn, Lafcadio

Papers, 1890

New York

Section A

1 item

Hearn, Lafcadio.
New York.

1 item.

Papers, 1890.
Sketch.

Letter of Lafcadio Hearn (1850-1904), author of English and Greek ancestry, to Charles E. A. Gayarré, 1805-1895, New Orleans historian. The letter concerns publication of Gayarré's, "Southern Question," dated 1890. [For biographical information concerning Hearn and Gayarré see The Dictionary of American Biography, VIII, 484-7; VII, 196-7.]

Hearn, Lafcadio

See

Abernathy Library of American Literature

C
Heath, Hartwell P.

Letters. 1820-18⁹⁵~~49~~

Petersburg, Virginia

Section A

GUIDE 33 pieces
9 " added 8/22/50

JAN 18 1935

Heath, Hartwell P. MSS. 1820-1849
Petersburg, Va.

Heath was a lawyer of the firm of Heath and Mason at Petersburg, Va. The letters deal with business matters.

Added 8,22,50, 9 items, bills and receipts and an indenture of Francis E. Rives.

Heath, Robert R.

D.51

Letters and Papers. 1816-1874.
Chowan Co.,

Edenton, North Carolina

3 boxes. cab. 80.

1-19-62 1060 pieces
1 item

APR 6 1940

HEATH, Robert R. Letters and Papers. 1816-
1874. Edenton, N. C. Sketch. 106 pieces.

Robert R. Heath was a lawyer and later a judge of Edenton, N.C., and was practising as early as the 1830's. His mother died in 1839 and his father in 1850, leaving a second wife, Martha Heath, who turned to Robert R. Heath for help in straightening out the estate and misunderstandings with the other step-children.

Robert R. Heath's wife was Elizabeth B. Haughton (1812 - July 5, 1863). They had a large family, some of the children being Anna B., Ellen G., Laura E., Alice, and Robert. The Heaths

HEATH, Robert R.

Sketch.

(2)

embraced the Catholic faith and educated their children in Catholic schools. Laura became a nun in 1851, against the wishes of her parents who wanted her to postpone taking vows for a few years.

Heath was an active lawyer for many years, being engaged largely in making collections for New York firms. He was associated with his brothers-in-law, T. G. and E. G. Haughton, in swamp land and investment in shingle and staves manufacturing. He also invested in Illinois lands. In 1853 Heath was offered a judgeship in Utah ~~territory~~ but did not accept, while in 1857

HEATH, Robert R.

Sketch

(3)

he was recommended for the post of minister to Ecuador. He was made judge of the District Court at Edenton in 1859. His activities during the Civil War are not revealed in the correspondence. After the war he apparently continued law practice.

The correspondence is almost entirely on legal and business matters and reveals very little of the man or the family. There are 270 letters the remainder being bills, receipts and legal papers.

1 item added, 1-19-62: Letter from Laura

Heath, Robert R.

4

(Sister Angela) Heath to her father while she was
at St. Joseph's Seminary sometime after 1851
(filed at the beginning of the items of 1852).

Heath, Wm., and Curtis, Joseph

Papers, 1725-1864

Roxbury, Suffolk Co., Mass.

Section A

GUIDE 18 items

7-26-54

Heath, Wm. and Curtis, Joseph

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Heath, Wm., and Curtis, Joseph. Papers, 1725-1864.
Roxbury, Mass. 18 items. Sketch 1

This collection is composed of the papers of William Heath, who served as a General of the Continental Army during the American Revolution, and Joseph Curtis, who was a large land owner in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and their decendents. The papers are together because the families were joined by the marriage of Heath's grandson, William Heath Spooner, and Curtis' daughter. The papers cover the period 1725 to 1864.

Seven items in this collection relate to the Heath family. The earliest item, dated 1725,

Heath, Wm. and Curtis, Joseph

2

is a record of water rights obtained by William Heath's father or grandfather. The next item is a copy of a letter written to Heath by George Washington in 1797. In this letter Washington comments on the difficulties the United States is having with France. A copy of Heath's will, dated March 1, 1814, is also included in the collection. The remainder of the Heath items relate to property owned by Heath's daughter, Sarah Heath Gardner.

The items relating to Joseph Curtis are concerned mainly with the disposition of his

Heath, Wm., and Curtis, Joseph

3

estate. There are two land indentures dated 1830 and 1831. Curtis' will is dated 1852. Several codicils are attached to it. The remaining items are papers drawn by the executor of the Curtis estate.

Heberden, William

Papers, 1776

London, Middlesex Col., England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item

4-8-60

Heberden, William. Papers, 1776. London,
England. 1 item. Sketch.

William Heberden (1710-1801), writes of the
death of Jeremiah Markland (1693-1776).

MSS.

SHELF
LOCATION:

Cab. 69

Hebron (Me.). School District 5.

Record book, 1800-1869.

1 item.

Volume (157 pp.) containing accounts, copies of public notices, and other records, chiefly pertaining to the operation of the Hebron, Maine School District no. 5, although at its inception in 1800, Hebron was a part of Massachusetts and the school district listed as no. 3. There are several years for which no records are included. Inside cover identifies the volume as 1, and several items are pasted in.

MSS.

Hebron (Me.). School District 5.
Record book, 1800-1869. ...

(Card 2)

1. Public schools--Maine--Hebron--
Administration. 2. Public schools--
Maine--Hebron--History--19th century.
3. Hebron (Mass.). School District 3.
I. Place: Maine--Oxford County--Hebron.

NcD

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NDHYme

MSS.

x

Heckle, Joseph E.

Part of the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony to Fort Crawford Prairie Du Chien: manuscript map, 1822.

1 items 35 x 45 cm.

Sketch map of the upper Mississippi and its tributaries showing part of the "Michigan" and "Missouri" territories (Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin). Topography as well as Sioux and other Indian villages, trading houses, forts, and a lead mine are represented. Ink and watercolors on paper. Scale, 1:10.

1. Indians of North America--Great Plains--Siouan Indians. 2. Wisconsin--Maps, Manuscript. 3. Minnesota--Maps, Manuscript. 4. Iowa--Maps, Manuscript. 5. Genre: Sketch maps. 6. Genre: Manuscript maps.

NcD

21 JUL 94

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NDHYme

Hedges, Hezekiah

See Seibert, Henry James, Sr.

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

DS

Papers, 1848-1893

Chapel Hill, N. C., and Washington, D. C.

13-C

6033 items & 4 vols.

9-15-59

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood. Papers, 1848-1893.
Chapel Hill, N. C., and Washington, D. C.
6033 items & 4 vols. Sketch.

This collection consists mostly of letters to Benjamin S. Hedrick, Professor of Chemistry at the University of North Carolina, 1854-56, and Examiner in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., from 1861 until his death in 1886. In 1856, expelled from the University for his attitude on slavery, he found it necessary to leave North Carolina. However, it is evident from his correspondence that he maintained an intense concern for the welfare of his native

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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state and employed his influence in Washington for the benefit of the state during the Civil War and Reconstruction period.

At the beginning of this collection the correspondence between Benjamin S. Hedrick and Mary Ellen Thompson the year before their marriage, June 1851 to May 1852, is filed in an envelope bearing the statement that these letters may not be examined for five years, dating from Nov. 15, 1958, without the expressed consent of Mrs. Jane McCord of Stillwater, N. J. This correspondence is mainly personal; however,

L
Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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Miss Thompson's letters contain news of Chapel Hill residents, the families of Professors Phillips, Wheat, Battle, and Mitchell, President Swain, and former Professor Ethan Allen Andrews. She mentions having attended a temperance barbecue in Dec. 1851. Discussion of feminine intellect and Margaret Fuller in the University Magazine and the high esteem in which the faculty holds Hedrick occupy her letters of April 1852.

Hedrick's letters to her begin with his visit to Philadelphia en route to Cambridge, Mass. He

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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compares commencement at Harvard with that at U. N. C., refers favorably to the advent of "Bloomers," mentions W. C. Kerr's visit, and reports that B. A. Gould has been appointed professor at Göttingen, Germany. The letters give some information about his work and colleagues at the Nautical Almanac. The Railroad Jubilee of Sept. 1851, attended by President Fillmore and other dignitaries, including Lord Elgin, Governor of Canada, and Daniel Webster, and concerts by Catharine Hayes and Jenny Lind are among the memorable impressions of his trips

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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to Boston. He also attended a political meeting and comments on the overwhelming strength of the Union party. Hedrick mentions the Hungarian patriot Kossuth's visit, the Woman's Rights Convention in Worcester, Mass., and describes a New England Thanksgiving.

The political letters of value are found mostly between 1865 and 1870. In 1868 Hedrick sought political office in North Carolina, was defeated, and soon withdrew from active political activity in the state. The bulk of Patent Office correspondence comes between 1867 and

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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1882. Family letters after 1865, especially those of his wife's stepmother Eliza Janeatte (Graves) Morrow Thompson Thompson, thrice married boardinghouse operator in Chapel Hill, detail the day-to-day problems of adjustment to the poverty, the social and economic readjustments, and the political controversies, including misunderstanding between Internal Revenue men and distillers, of the Reconstruction period. There is little material directly related to the Civil War, apparently due to interruption of mail service between North

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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Carolina and Washington, other than the letters from B. S. Hedrick's brother John A. Hedrick, Internal Revenue Collector at Beaufort, N. C., and a few letters from prisoners of war.

Benjamin Sherwood Hedrick, born in Davidson Co., N. C., in 1827, after very little early schooling, distinguished himself at Rankin's Classical School near Lexington and graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1851 with the highest honors. Appointed to a position of clerk at the Nautical Almanac in Cam-

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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bridge, Mass., where he remained until 1854, he was able to study under distinguished scientists and mathematicians of the day, such as Professor Benjamin Peirce and Louis Agassiz.

The letters of 1848 to 1854 are concerned primarily with family affairs, Hedrick's activities in Cambridge, and his decision to reject a position at Davidson College in N.C. in favor of a professorship of Chemistry Applied to Agriculture and the Arts at the University of North Carolina. Included are his plans for a School of Science at the University; discussion

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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of laboratory equipment purchased in New York en route to Chapel Hill; the academic controversy over the value of North Carolina coal entered into by Dr. Jackson, Dr. William Rogers, and Prof. Agassiz; a letter from I. T. Rogers, President of Synodical Female College, Florence, Ala., and analyst of the first copper discovered in Cherokee County, Georgia; and letters from W. C. Kerr of the Nautical Almanac and later State Geologist of North Carolina.

An extract from the minutes of the Faculty of Oct. 6, 1856, refers to Hedrick's article

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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in the North Carolina Standard, published in Raleigh by William Woods Holden, in which he explained his views on slavery and why he would vote for the Republican presidential candidate, John C. Frémont. The faculty concludes that his course was not warranted by University practice and regrets his indiscretion; Henri Herrissé instructor in French, dissenting. There is a report of Oct. 11 of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the University at which Governor Bragg presided. This committee resolved that Prof. Hedrick by his publication in the Standard had destroyed his "power to

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be of further benefit to the University in the office which he now fills." Charles Manly, a member of the Executive Committee, on Oct. 29, regrets the necessity of dismissing Hedrick from his professorship, but blames the dismissal on publicity in the Standard. Among ^{the} correspondence relating to this violation of free speech by North Carolina political, academic, and journalistic leaders is an unfinished letter from Mrs. Benjamin Hedrick, formerly Mary Ellen Thompson, in which she describes the "night frolic" the students had burning Hedrick in

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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effigy, but adds that they burned Charles Phillips in effigy a year before, so it is not to be taken too seriously. She also refers to the fire-eaters and a meeting in Raleigh of governors of Virginia and South Carolina to hatch a Southern republic, and finishes with the comment that she should send the letter to Uncle Mike (Michael Swaim Sherwood) for the Greensboro Patriot. Other letters from her express sorrow that Hedrick's presence in Salisbury had caused their friends so much trouble, and describes the Negro riot in Chapel Hill that

caused men to set up night patrols. Henri Herrisse describes the attitude of Governor David Lowry Swain, president, and other members of the faculty to Hedrick, who spent the latter part of 1856 and early 1857 traveling in the North in search of a job. During this period numerous letters are written to and from interested people, calling on Prof. Hedrick for political speeches or suggesting schools where he may teach.

Lorin Blodget invites him to meet Kenneth Raynor; Thompson Bird, fellow exile from N.C.,

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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recommends people for him to see in Ill. and Iowa; Caleb Sprague Henry offers to use his influence with William H. Seward and Thurlow Weed; O. M. Mitchell suggests the new university in Cincinnati; H. G. Cary offers him a position at College Hill, Ohio; John Torrey, James Harlan, and James Wilson Grimes write about Columbia and Iowa State universities.

In response to Hedrick's appeal, Gov. Swain and Herrisse both indicate that there is no chance for reinstatement. Herrisse also tells Hedrick that he erred by making a speech in

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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Kansas and that his own chances of getting a job in the South have been prejudiced by his vote in Hedrick's case. He reports that Know-Nothings are stronger and gives his opinion of Kenneth Raynor. A letter from Charles Phillips admits that free speech is a problem in N.C., mentions possible applicants for Hedrick's job, and says that Elisha Mitchell is so severe on Thomas L. Clingman that he is getting the reputation for being a "singèd cat." Herrisse quotes a London Times article regarding Hedrick's censure by the faculty, describes a fist

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fight between Brown and Phillips at the faculty meeting, and in Feb. 1857 reports that the Cambridge clique is averse to Hedrick, in the same letter in which he discusses President Buchanan's Cabinet. Also in Feb., Dennis Heartt refuses to publish a communication in the Hillsborough Recorder as it would only agitate a matter better left to settle. He thinks Hedrick was indiscrete to publish his first article in the Standard. In August, Adam Hedrick, brother of Benjamin; quotes an article from the Carolina Watchman which states that Hedrick is starving

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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in the North among the ungrateful abolitionists. The article also recommends that Hedrick write a book abusing the Southern people, then he would have money as Hinton Rowan Helper has.

In Dec. 1856, Hedrick describes Henry Ward Beecher to his wife, and in a letter to Charles Phillips says the North is not interested in politics. Henri Herrisse writes on Feb. 26, 1857, a description of the fight in Congress between John Vines Wright of Tenn. and John Sherman, and of a speech Senator John B. Thompson of Ky. made while drunk.

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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In 1857 Hedrick was employed as a chemist in New York, and a year later was employed as a clerk in the mayor's office there.

The last quarter of 1858 Hedrick joined with others in promoting Hinton R. Helper's The Impending Crisis of the South: How to Meet It and blamed much of the Kansas atrocities on the Democratic party.

W.C. Kerr in Sept. 1859 congratulates Hedrick on his teaching position at Cooper Union. On Dec. 31 Hedrick is notified that his services will not be required in the mayor's office after

the first of the year.

In 1860 a note from Stephen Meyers, director of the Underground Railroad, mentions Horace Greeley as a personal friend of Meyer.

In February 1861, Hedrick writes to Salmon P. Chase that he would like a position in Washington, then goes to Washington to seek a job with the newly elected Republican government. While waiting confirmation of the position of examiner in the Patent Office, he writes to his wife descriptions of the Union people flocking to Washington, names Cabinet possibilities,

mentions the public reception given by President Lincoln, and reports that he has seen Sumner and Wilson in behalf of H.R. Helper. His meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln is told of in a March letter. In April, Hedrick was appointed Assistant Examiner in the Chemical Department of the Patent Office, and subsequently made an Examiner, and Chief Examiner.

Among the interesting correspondents of the latter half of the 1850's are Benjamin Hedrick's grandfather, Benjamin Sherwood, who had migrated to Marion County, Iowa. His 1855 letter

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gives instances where N.C. has received aid from the protective tariff, calls the leading Democrats knaves, and asserts that Catholics are solidly Democratic as well as despotic. He supports his argument by reference to aid given by Pres. Franklin Pierce to papal nuncio Bedini, and says that when Germans attempted to burn Bedini in effigy they were fired upon by the police. He concludes that it is no wonder that Cincinnati recently elected Know-Nothings to the city government. In subsequent letters he praises Hedrick's association with

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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the Carolina Cultivator; details the weakness of the Know-Nothings; and replies to Hedrick's defense of immigration to America from other than Protestant non-monarchical countries; gives his opinion of Presidents Millard Fillmore, and Buchanan; prophetically explains why he thinks Hedrick may receive injury by taking the paper, The Valley Whig, by making reference to men exiled from Va. and N.C. for no greater crime--e.g. Parson McBride from Greensborough; describes farm conditions and gives commodity prices in Marion County; and tells family history.

In 1859 Benjamin Sherwood refers back to the commercial crisis of 1857 and its effect on farmers; details the rape case of the State of Iowa vs. Willis Stroud; politically stands behind the Philadelphia Republican platform, favors Charles Sumner and William H. Seward, thinks the Know-Nothings will join the Republicans, believes Iowa prefers Simon Cameron for president; and includes an essay giving his view that work is one of man's blessings and slavery a curse. By 1860 he has decided that Iowa will vote for Abraham Lincoln and that

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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Republicanism is growing in his county, partly through his distribution of the New York Tribune. He inquires about the trial of Daniel Worth in N.C., explains how Democrats in Iowa convinced foreigners that Know-Nothings and Republicans were the same, and favors letting the Southern states secede if they wish.

Numerous letters to the Hedricks from their kin in Chapel Hill, Salisbury, and Davidson Co. discuss crops, prices, schools, health, court-
ing, social customs, and new members of the family. The Thompsons of Chapel Hill frequent-

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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ly request the Hedricks to make purchases for things which cannot be bought in N.C. Their letters are also a good source of personal information about Chapel Hill residents such as: President Swain, Professors Judge William Horn Battle, James Phillips, Manuel Fetter, Charles Phillips, Fordyce Hubbard; the merchants Andrew Mickle and John Carr; prima donna of the boarding houses Miss Nancy Hilliard; the physician William Jones; the family of Elisha Mitchell; and Cornelia Phillips Spencer. N.C. schools mentioned by the family include: Edgeworth Fe-

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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male Seminary at Greensboro, St. Mary's at Raleigh, Miss Burwell's School, Mr. Boger's Old Field School, the Bingham School, Henderson Academy, Homewood Academy, and New Berne Academy. John Hedrick and W. C. Kerr's letters mention Davidson College personalities and difficulties.

Henre Herrisse, music critic for the Chicago Tribune in 1858, mentions Seward and Crittenden's speeches, Zebulon B. Vance's election to Congress, and in 1859, while working for Crédit Mobilier, gives a retrospective

view of the University of North Carolina faculty. E. Graham Morrow in 1858 describes an experimental electric train in Boston and quotes Professor Agassiz's views on New York. Mt. Mitchell is described by Henry Clay Thompson, Mrs. Hedrick's brother, in 1860, and Eliza Jane Thompson, step-mother of Mrs. Hedrick, says 60 students were suspended from the University. Jesse Wheeler, in accord with his opinion that slavery is a moral and political evil, tells in 1859 that he belonged to the Manumission Society until it ceased to exist,

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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and tells of the anti-slavery church developed by Adam Crooks, Wesleyan preacher, who was expelled by slaveholders of N.C. In 1861 he briefs his own case, which made him an exile from N.C. for circulating Helper's book.

B. S. Hedrick, in 1859, analyzes the N.C. Whigs, thinks Seward has "the inside track" at present but believes that Salmon P. Chase is the best candidate, tells what has influenced him to leave the Democratic party, asks Mr. Stanford of Oaks, N.C., permission to propose him as a member of the National Republican

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Committee, and is warned by his brother, John L. Hedrick, not to come south until after the Presidential election as there is much feeling against him.

H. C. Thompson reports in 1860 that most people in Charlotte favor secession, describes the pay conflict between the Post Office Department and the railroad which resulted in no mail delivery for a week in Chapel Hill, and writes that a disunionist barbecue will be held on Oct. 6. Martha Hedrick Triplett, Benjamin Hedrick's sister, mentions the presence of a

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great number of free Negroes in Carteret Co., and that her husband has six Sabbath schools on his circuit. As early as Nov. 1860, W. C. Kerr of Davidson College, in a letter announcing administrative and faculty changes, orders a dozen pistols for armed police protection against Negroes, and by Dec. fears the total destruction of the government under a legislature led by William Waightstill Avery and Thomas Person. He names some strong Union men: John Motley Morehead and Victor Clay Barringer, and sees the need for a strong President to prevent

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secession without coercion.

The political contrast is shown in a letter of January 1861, from M. E. Hedrick which says that no one in New York believes in secession; and there is a Feb. letter from Charles Phillips of Chapel Hill who, although a Unionist, cannot submit to the North's attitude on the Fugitive Slave Law and the territories. He fears that Lincoln's nomination means Secession, objects to Lincoln and Seward's talk about an "irrepressible conflict," and says Republicans must assure the South they will not carry out their

slavery planks in the Cincinnati and Chicago platforms. Phillips also comments on the Northern attitude toward Uncle Tom's Cabin, Helper's book, and Sumner's speech about Southern barbarism. He names able men of conservative views proposed for the North Carolina convention: William A. Graham, David Lowry Swain, Thomas Ruffin, Richard Cogsdell Badger, Dr. Wilson of Alamance. In March, Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson reports terms on which N.C. will stay in the Union, that men and boys (both college and town) are drilling every day, and that she

thinks Lincoln intends coercion, although it is time for a change politically--all the offices need "dusting, scalding and thorough scrubbing for the good of the public." She reflects a slaveholder's view in her statement that all the family property is invested in Negroes, and as they cannot afford to lose them and start all over, it does not matter who is in office so long as they let her property alone. W. C. Kerr writes in April that the secessionists have convinced many of the plain people they should vote for Secession, that he was denounc-

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ed as a Black Republican, and that the Standard has changed its views.

Mrs. Benjamin Hedrick has heard that the Administration cannot give H. R. Helper a position as it would be embarrassing. She has also heard references to James Gordon Bennett's dismissal from office, and talk of mobbing Major Fernando Wood, whose wife is divorcing him, and that Governor John W. Ellis has taken over the forts in N.C.. H.R. Helper encloses a lengthy clipping from the New York Courier and Enquirer which calls Major Robert Anderson

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a traitor because of the manner in which he surrendered Fort Sumter, but Hedrick thinks Anderson was not a traitor. Helper reports in April that war excitement in New York is intense, and Hedrick says that Washington is fast filling up with troops and all public buildings are guarded by soldiers. He fears that Va. will go over to the Confederacy and that Jefferson Davis will move into Va. On April 25, Hedrick writes that the arrival of the Seventh N. Y. Regiment has given courage to the Washington populace but that hundreds of Union

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homes in Va. have been sacked by Secessionists and no mail has come from the North for a week. On the 29th he announces that the Government controls the road from Washington to Annapolis. Selina Thompson, Mrs. Hedrick's step~~o~~sister, says everyone in New Bern expects war. The ladies are sewing uniforms and mattresses for the soldiers.

In order to write another book on the slavery question, Hinton Helper in May 1861 applies for a consulship.

Hedrick writes that Alexandria was easily

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taken, that Washington City is sad about the assassination of Col. Elmer Ephraim Ellsworth, and that he thinks Jefferson Davis will compel N.C. to send troops. A few days later, June 21, he opines that in six months N.C. will be out from under the control of Davis, and three days later he says there is a movement afoot in East Tennessee similar to that in western Va. with Andrew Johnson and one Etheridge, both North Carolinians, doing much to sustain the Union. Other letters of June tell that the Federal Government is busy repairing tracks to

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keep the railroad open from Washington to Va., remark that Lincoln let the public at a lawn concert come into his house to avoid the rain, express chagrin at the affair near Fortress Monroe, and mention John Motley Morehead as a delegate to "Jefferson Davis's Congress."

Charles Henry Foster, self-styled representative in Congress from N.C., appears in Hedrick's letters in July, is dubbed a "humbug," and opposed by Hedrick during the months that follow. Correspondence between Hedrick and his wife, in Norwich, Conn., give what news they

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have about the Battle of Bull Run, and Mrs Hedrick says older boys in Norwich have formed a company of Zouaves. Hedrick tells his wife that letters might be sent South via American Express. In Sept., Hedrick works to expose C. H. Foster as the author of the misleading letters in the New York Tribune. Hedrick says that John C. Frémont's proclamation makes "secessionists howl," bewails the policy of the Federal Government in regard to property as it seems to encourage Rebels more than men loyal to the Union, worries about the Federal

Army's inactivity, and in Oct. relays the rumor that there is to be a quarrel between Generals Scott and McClellan. Mrs. Hedrick notifies her husband that "Parson" Brownlow and son were imprisoned for circulating Helper's book.

Colonel L. B. Curtis and Senator James Harlan are praised in an 1861 letter from Benjamin Sherwood of Iowa in which he also admits that the blockade of the Mississippi somewhat depresses prices. He writes a number of letters in 1862. His faith in the New York

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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Tribune has been destroyed by Foster's epistles. Sherwood cheers for John C. Frémont, Senators James Wilson Grimes and James Harlan, Representative James F. Wilson, and Secretary Edwin M. Stanton, groans over the inactive generals and "the hoary headed traitor Thomas," and gives a cheer and a groan for Secretary Simon Cameron and a "patriot in high office whose patriotism is hidden by petticoat government," possibly President Lincoln. He believes that slavery produces ignorance and cowardice, retards population and wealth, produces amalgamation,

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and corrupts the government. He supports his opinion with incidents he has seen or heard: the cruel action upon false reports of a Negro insurrection in Davidson County, N.C.; wives and daughters of slaveowners who mothered mulatto children of their own volition; the mob action against freedom lovers of Berea, Ky., and also against B.S. Hedrick, Anthony Bewly, Jesse McBride, Catherine Botsford; illegal treatment of the Cherokee Nation by the State of Georgia; corrupted jury in the Adams Crooks case; questionable legality of the Methodist

Episcopal church, South to have a share in Methodist church funds; and Judge Roger B. Taney's statement that "A black man has no rights that a white man is bound to respect." He reveals that at the end of Buchanan's term as President, the U.S. fleet was not available for use, and condemns Secretary of the Navy Isaac Toucey, and Secretary of War John B. Floyd. Sherwood castigates the pro-slavery articles in the Nashville Christian Advocate and The Presbyterian, and before he finishes refers to the U .S.-Mexican struggle for Texas,

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and to violence in Kansas. In agreement with Hedrick, he favors emancipation of slaves, and thinks the war will be settled within the year. September 1861 letters give family history and their relationship with the Methodist Episcopal church, and discuss Fremont's emancipation proclamation.

Jesse Wheeler begins the year 1862 with letters expressing fear that the Confederacy will confiscate his property in N. C., his confidence in Lincoln, and listing leading North Carolinians as to whether their sentiments are secess-

Hedrick, Benjamin Sherwood

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ionist or Unionist. He says that he hears from the many North Carolinians who have emigrated to his part of Indiana, and especially from the Quaker John Hill, that there are many Unionists back home, particularly in the western part of the state. Hill reported that north of the Cumberland Pass all was laid waste. Wheeler refers to Bartholomew F. Moore as one of the ablest politicians in the state. He says that although the N. C. Congressman John Gilmer made a secessionist speech, his sympathies are really for the Union. Violent secessionists in E. Caro-

lina, according to his sources, are taking refuge with the Quakers. The Raleigh Standard is the only newspaper that opposes Jefferson Davis, and it has the largest circulation in the state. There is much objection to the conscript law, and many men have found ways to evade the law. In 1863, Wheeler reports that refugees from Guilford and Randolph counties are still coming to Indiana, although some were delayed in eastern Tennessee until General Burnside drove out the Rebels. Opposition to Jefferson Davis is increasing, but the Union

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people in the eastern counties in N. C. are much harassed.

War news and Secretary Stanton are discussed in John A. Hedrick's letter of Jan. 1862.

In May 1862, Hinton Helper announces his arrival at Buenos Aires as consul. In August, Hedrick informs him that the rebellion will soon be ended if the Government will take a strong stand against slavery. Helper, in 1863, expresses concern that neither McDowell, McClellan, Pope, Burnside, nor Hooker could take Richmond. He would be glad to see the Union

re-established without slavery.

From Pamlico Sound, in June 1862, J.W. Page gives news of the Beaufort, N.C., area and comments extensively on Governor Edward Stanly and C.H. Foster. In this same month Hedrick begins a correspondence with his nephew W. Gaston Stanford, a prisoner at Castle William.

The scientist John Torrey, who had recently presented his herbarium and botanical library to Columbia College, asks if the Agricultural Department is to be an appendage to the Patent Office, and wonders why Lincoln does not take

effective measures against the South. He thinks the cotton states must be whipped and impoverished before they will come to their senses.

A.K. Johnston begins a correspondence which lasts for years. During the war he is concerned with patents for a steamboat and for waterproof cartridges. M. Pinner also begins long patent correspondence with reference to his ambulance kitchen.

Lt. Col. Graw Lewis writes in May 1863, introducing Professor W.C. Doherty, former

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professor at Antioch and President of Graham College in N.C.. Doherty later writes from New Bern and refers to his work there with General John Gray Foster.

Mrs. Eliza Thompson inquires about several officers of Lane Brigade who were wounded at Gettysburg, and encloses a clipping about her son E. Graham Morrow, who was killed at Gettysburg, which relates his activities in the 28th Regiment of N.C. troops. She mentions that she cannot get stamps in N.C.

Professor Hedrick corrects the statement in

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the Chronicle that Col. David Heaton has been acting Military Governor of N.C. He also objects to Heaton's proposed appointment of E. W. Carpenter, "a forger and perjurer," as Agent of the Federal Treasury. Horace Greeley writes a rather brusque letter to Hedrick, asking that he not be bothered any more about Foster and Carpenter. B.G. Noble reports that out and out abolition is the favored idea in Wilmington, Delaware, Nov. 1863. Dr. J. Graham Tull, seeking office in New Bern, thinks it would be wise if all offices in N.C. were filled by natives.

Two groups of letters in this collection are only typewritten copies of the originals, and they are filed at the end of the originals for 1863. One set is from prisoners of war in Point Lookout, Old Capitol, Camp Elmira, Fort Delaware, and Johnson's Island prisons, mostly requesting financial help or gifts of clothes, food, and tobacco. Some mention a desire to take the Oath of Allegiance to the Union in order to return home. The other set, of which we also have the originals and they are filed in order within the collection, is from John

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A. Hedrick, Internal Revenue Agent at Beaufort, N.C., covering the period 1862 to 1868. He discusses C.H. Foster, local military news, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and gives information on his work as a collector, mentioning fees charged and ships that enter and leave the port.

John A. Hedrick says that if Daniel Reaves Goodloe becomes governor of N.C. he should have his powers better defined than did Gov. Stanly. He mentions Generals Lee, Longstreet, Grant, Johnson, Spinola, Foster, Hicks, and

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Hunter, and Admiral Samuel Francis Dupont. In 1863 he remarks that only "greenbacks" are current in Beaufort, and describes Cape Lookout Lighthouse. When the Mass. 55th Regiment (colored) arrives, he comments that there are already too many Negroes in the state, he objects to the price the Navy is paying for turpentine, notes that deserters and refugees from the Confederacy are imprisoned until willing to join the Union Army, and that able bodied Negroes are ordered into the U.S. Army. The battle for Plymouth, N.C., in April 1864,

causes women to flee to Morehead City and Beaufort. By May the children of the refugees are dying of measles; in June there are one hundred tents of refugees encamped outside Beaufort; in August he comments that the refugees do not wish to join either army; and in April 1865 there are more refugees and Negroes coming in, some from South Carolina who cannot speak English. Fever and smallpox cause great losses among the refugees.

Definitions are given by John A. Hedrick in a letter of May 30, 1864 of: Yankees, Sawed-

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hoons, Buffaloes, Secesh, and Firesides. Letters of July and August refer to General William T. Sherman in Georgia, and in Sept. he mentions Sheridan and Grant's victories over Early and Lee. General J. M. Palmer arrives from the North in Oct. to take command in the eastern part of the state. Nov. brings a rush of blockade runners at Beaufort, and in Dec. an expedition is sent against Wilmington, N.C..

In Feb. 1865, John Hedrick says that Negro troops keep the Confederates away because they do not like to fight against Negro troops,

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and says that General John M. Schofield is in command of the Department of North Carolina. In April he refers to H. H. Helper's remarks about secret societies, and to Lincoln's assassination and Johnston's surrender to Sherman. On May 1 he says that if Sherman's terms to Johnston had been accepted it would have undone four years of war. Before the end of the month N.C. politics appear in his letters with a mention of Z.B. Vance's trip to Washington and W.W. Holden's party. In June, W.W. Holden is appointed Provisional Governor, but

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John Hedrick says some Union men want B.S. Hedrick to run for governor against Holden, and that many Confederates do not like Holden. If Holden's men attempt to exclude the Negro vote, the opposition can beat them with universal suffrage. Several July letters list men who could qualify for U.S. offices. As early as July 1865, he mentions that some of his father's Negroes are working for a share of the crop. In August, Holden calls for the election of delegates to the State Convention, and his paper, the Standard, opposes Negro suffrage.

The gubernatorial campaign between Holden and Jonathan Worth begins in October. John Hedrick believes the Convention has done very little toward getting the state back into the Union. Josiah Turner was elected to Congress in Nov., and during his campaign he denounced Holden's treatment of B.S. Hedrick in 1856.

Investments in bonds and gold are the subject of many letters from John Hedrick from April 1867 till the 1880's. In April he also reports on political speeches at Beaufort to citizens "without distinction of color."

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Charles Randolph Thomas, speaking at the Freedman's Seminary, was hard on Democrats and National Union men. He intimated that B. S. Hedrick was "sent down by President Johnson to organize a party to be turned over to the Democrats in some future time." Thomas and the Holden party urge support of the Reconstruction Act on the grounds that if they do not accept it they may get something worse, including hangings and confiscations. Hedrick's brother Adam writes that he has heard good speeches from Negroes in a public meeting in Lexington, N. C.,

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in August. State politics involving Goodloe, Holden, and John Pool is discussed in September. In 1868, John Hedrick is interested in running for Congress if he can get the Negro vote. He has lost his influence with whites in the area because of his stand on the Negroes. He believes it will be difficult to get the new State constitution ratified by the people, thinks the Republican party suffers from "rascals" such as Holden who are associated with it, and wishes that Congress and the President would settle their quarrel. He

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mentions B.S. Hedrick's narrow escape from being put out of the Convention that met at Raleigh from January to March, 1868. On March 11 he writes that Holden, C. R. Thomas, and Thomas Settle spoke at Beaufort, and that Holden tried to explain away the provisions in the new State constitution "requiring the negroes and poor white children to go to the same school and that requiring negroes and whites to muster in the same militia regiments." On April 3, 1868, he notes the political ticket with Goodloe for governor, W.R. Cox for lt.

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governor, B.S. Hedrick for Congress from the 4th District, and John Hedrick for Congress from the 2nd District. In December he refers to W.A. Smith, President of the N.C. Railroad Company , and some questionable dealings.

Returning to the original letters in the collection, we find one from Hinton Helper dated Jan. 11, 1864, in which he tells about the fire in a Santiago, Chile, church which burned 2000 ladies to death. Jesse Wheeler, in the same month, reports that the destitution of poor people in N.C. is distressing, many

people are evading conscription, some have deserted from Bragg's army, more than 3000 wounded soldiers from Chickamauga are at Salisbury, "The Methodist Clergy are said to be the most rabid and unreasonable class in the South" as Confederates, and Frank Caldwell, Robert P. Dick, and Jonathan Worth are loyal Unionists.

According to M. Pinnar, French inventors do not think it worthwhile to patent their inventions in the United States. J.D. Runkle announces the establishment of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Feb. 1864. John

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Graham Tull writes from New Bern that Lt. Col. Foster's attempts to raise a 2nd Regiment of N.C. troops is laughed at. A regiment of Negro cavalry has been recruited. U.H. Ritch, in March, hopes to get citizens together to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Benjamin Sherwood describes the beginning of Iowa's Agricultural College, objects to Lincoln's treatment of Frémont and Curtis, and to his retention of George B. McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac. Pinnar notes that the Emigration Bill has passed, and says

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that Cassius Marcellus Clay, U.S. minister to Russia, thinks the Russian government will buy his ambulance kitchen. — OVER —

In July 1864, J. Van Santwood says New York City people are not much concerned about helping the people in Maryland and Penn., but he believes there is a large Confederate force collecting to attack Washington and Baltimore. William M. Connelly writes that he has editorial control of the Memphis Bulletin, the only loyalist daily in Memphis, and that it has the largest circulation of any newspaper in that

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city. Connelly had a fight with another editor, but Connelly won. He says General Smith is in Memphis recuperating; General Hulbert is corrupt and mercenary; and that more than 15,000 white refugees have been sent by U.S. officers to Cairo, Tenn.--"dirty, lazy-ragged-starving detesting work...products of the slave system.. .The Freedmen's Camps at Holly Springs and on Presidents' Island are doing well." In Oct. 1864, J. Graham Tull in Philadelphia, hopes the Copperheads will be crushed with "young Napoleon at their head." Helper asks Hedrick

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to see Charles Sumner about prospects for a better appointment as his consular salary at Buenos Aires is inadequate. Pinnar scolded Wendell Phillips for the "low standpoint" of his lecture printed in the Herald. Jesse Wheeler, in Nov., says refugees are still coming from N.C.; his property has been confiscated; estimates that there are about 1000 "outliers" in Guilford County--draft evaders, deserters and escaped Yankee prisoners, also many in Randolph, Moore, and Montgomery; and wishes Col. Kirk would lead a raid on Greens-

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boro. In Dec., Benjamin Sherwood despairs of the Democratic institutions since the "treason of Horatio Seymore [Seymour], and the Sons of Liberty have come to light." A letter from Mrs. Eliza Thompson, headed "Southern Confederacy," describes homespun and substitutes they are reduced to using. She describes the commencement exercises at the University of North Carolina in a letter of January 1865. The seniors have all gone to the army since only boys under 18 are permitted to remain at school. The professors are still at the

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University although the tutors have joined the army. She also remarks that none of her servants have left, because they see too many Negroes who have run away from the Yankees and returned to their masters. Chapel Hill is full of refugees from New Bern, Wilmington, and Elizabeth City.

At the end of 1864, Hinton Helper sends a conditional letter of resignation to the U. S. Congress in which he refers to salary complaints by William Holley Hudson, his predecessor at the Buenos Aires Consulate. He

compares Buenos Aires with Rio de Janeiro, Calleo, and Valparaiso, and pleads for an improved salary for the Consul at Montevideo.

John Graham Tull, in Feb. 1865, mentions that he saw an order from the War Department signed by C.H. Foster, and comments that Grant, Sherman, Terry, et al. will accomplish a more permanent armistice than "such superannuated worn out Politicians as old Blair." In the same month the merchants of New Bern petition W.P. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, to declare Morehead City an open port of entry,

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and an unsigned paper written about two conscripts from Randolph County, N.C., imprisoned by the Union Army and subsequently released, tells of their efforts for two years or more to avoid conscription.

In April, H.H. Helper, in Wilmington, N.C., mentions the "secret organization" and objects to the House Bill which requires claimants against the government for war damages to sue through a circuit court instead of providing a special commission to hear claims. H. Garbanati writes from Central City, Colorado Territory,

that he has put his money into gold mining property.

April correspondence includes papers on an altercation of Hedrick's in the Patent Office.

Prisoners A.S. Webb, W.G. Stanford, and others, beginning in Dec. 1864, write to the Hedricks for aid and give family news in brief notes. Stanford rejoices that the war is over so that he can now express his true sympathies for the Union. He has observed that the Union treats its prisoners better than the Confederacy does. Webb reports that out of 2200

officers at Fort Delaware all but 160 have applied to take the Oath of Allegiance to the U.S. in order to be released.

A petition from B.S. Hedrick to the President, in April 1865, for permission to visit N.C. is followed by an appointment from H.M. Pierce, as agent of the American Union Commission, to ascertain the condition of the refugees and destitute in southern cities, and to pay particular attention to schools, with a view to introducing "throughout the south a thorough system of public instruction."

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Hedrick, in May, writes home about his travels through N.C. Chapel Hill is occupied by Union soldiers; many are angling for the military governorship--Heaton, Palmer, and Holden. He says respectable people will oppose Holden. From Raleigh he writes that little has been done about Reconstruction; Holden seems as well posted as anyone on feelings of the public, but avoids defining his position in his newspaper; people have no idea of public opinion in the North. He mentions adjustments the family is trying to make to the economic and social

change brought on by emancipation of the slaves--
some are sharecropping.

J.W. Etheridge, Agent of the Treasury Department, writes that the secessionist legislators and their sympathizers have a movement underway to appoint General J.N. Palmer military governor of N.C. The Union men are opposed to Palmer because he influenced soldiers in New Bern to vote for George B. McClellan, opposes punishing Jefferson Davis, lacks political experience, and insists on employing "vile Rebel officers" in the reorganization

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of N.C. Etheridge has a petition circulating among loyal men to appoint D.R. Goodloe provisional governor.

In May, H.C. Thompson writes that he has a full school at Warrenton, N.C., but little pay. He will probably go east to farm where soil is fertile and sea food plentiful. There is no mail connection between Chapel Hill and Warrenton. Belle Thompson says there is little to eat at St. Mary's School in Raleigh as Wheeler's Cavalry and the Union soldiers took everything except wheat. Mrs. Benjamin Hedrick,

in Georgetown, mentions that the papers are discussing universal suffrage, and that Butler's speech agreed with her husband's opinions. She tells her father that, though the Negroes must have their freedom, they must learn to work for their living and to obey the law. J. S.C. Wheeler suggests in a letter that Joseph Andrew Jackson Lightburn succeed him in his office in West Virginia, apparently in the Heroes of America, a secret organization of Union sympathizers in the Confederacy.

On his return home, Benjamin Hedrick

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reports to Hugh McColloch, Secretary of the Treasury, that North Carolinians want peace; their exhaustion is frightful, and it will be difficult for them to subsist during the coming year without horses and mules. Some plots of cotton and tobacco, he says, will bring good prices if the Treasury Department will adjust their revenue laws so that these crops can be turned into cash. At present, he adds, favored speculators travel about buying up cotton and tobacco while private parties are afraid to buy; the sooner healthy trade relations are

established between N.C. and the North the sooner loyalty will be re-established.

Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson's letter of May tells of the difficulty of providing food, as lives and property are molested by "poor whites" and freedmen. Mr. Thompson has been threatened unless he gives his wheat to the robbers; and armed Negroes have robbed a Mr. Johnson. Gov. Swain and B.F. Moore are going to Washington to see what can be done for the ruined country. The citizens' arms are to be taken from them while Negroes and deserters, with arms, rule.

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She denies that Southerners are responsible for Lincoln's death as they expected better treatment from him than from Johnson. It is difficult to get the freedmen to work long enough to finish a job, and they are asking for wages rather than a share of the crop. It is hard for her to like the Union which deprived her of her property, but she would like a Federal office for someone in the family so that they might have a living. In June she reports the rumor that General Smith D. Atkins will marry Ella Swain, daughter of David L. Swain, and

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that people think Swain supports W.W. Holden because he found Holden to be the most popular North Carolinian with Andrew Johnson. H.C. Thompson notes that the Federal captain in Warrenton is much more severe with thieving Negroes than ex-Confederates would dare be.

Men who remained loyal to the Union during the war write numerous letters to Hedrick on the subject of how greatly they have suffered for the Union, how much trouble the Confederates have caused them, and conclude that they should be given positions with the Federal Government.

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Some lists of loyal men in N.C. towns and counties are given, and attempts are made to find out who is eligible to hold office according to the Test Oath and the Howard Amendment. An undated comment from this period notes that Hardie Hogan Helper, brother of Hinton Rowan Helper, was forbidden to remain in N.C. in 1862 by Gov. Stanly.

D.L. Swain visited West Point in June and discusses the professors in a letter to Hedrick. He also notes that the South does not realize how the North was injured by the war. Hinton

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Helper is pleased that Hedrick quoted prophecies from the Impending Crisis which have come true. H.H. Helper refers to the N.Y. Times article endorsing W.W. Holden. A public meeting in Chapel Hill to celebrate peace and return to the Union was addressed by Samuel F. Phillips, but ^{was} not well attended, according to H.C. Thompson. W.C. Kerr points to the changed attitude of men who four years ago would have hanged Hedrick, but would now fête him. They are anxious to know what Andrew Johnson will do. Davidson College is prostrate and the poverty

in the state inconceivable. Kerr plans to go to the state convention. He requests Hedrick to send experimental seeds from the Patent Office. There are many requests for the seeds from the friends and relatives in N. C. during the early Reconstruction period. John Hedrick inquires whether Michael Sherwood will be barred from Federal office because he was an assessor under the Confederate government.

Two letters from B. F. Moore, in July 1865, give legal objections to the exercise by Congress of the right of pardon under the Act of

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July 2, 1862. He argues that it is the President's prerogative to pardon, and once pardoned the crime can no longer be used as a basis for punishment. He points to Robert P. Dick and W.S. Mason as honest men, and says that most people in N.C. gave some support to the Confederate cause by the normal act of living; therefore, they cannot take the Oath. Yet they object, he says, to people of other states holding high offices, e.g. the three tax collectors in Wake County. Taxes, he believes, will simply finish the ruin of some of the poor

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who served in the Confederate Army at the point of a bayonet. H.C. Thompson also says that not a respectable man around could take the Oath, and Sarah Hedrick writes that anyone would have to perjure himself to take it.

Toward the end of July, Mrs. Eliza Thompson reports that the Union soldiers have all left Chapel Hill; that one White was recommended for Postmaster through the influence of Holden's half brother, Mr. Woods. Swain no longer has political influence as Vance is not governor, and "gentlemen," she states, have no

influence with Holden. Hedrick recommends to the Secretary of the Treasury that N.C. be divided into seven Internal Revenue districts instead of three. There follows extensive correspondence between the Thompsons and others, and Hedrick regarding jobs as revenue collectors and assessors, and as postmasters.

Robert B. Gilliam, in August, would like to see Goodloe in a position equal to his abilities, but will not push him for District Judge as the job is being held open for Robert P. Dick until Congress modifies the Test Oath.

Gilliam would like a copy of the acts of Congress since 1861 and the Maryland acts regulating relations of freedmen and whites as he may be a member of the convention soon to be called.

On August 14, Adam Hedrick replies that he knew about the Heroes of America when he was in the Army of Northern Virginia, but someone betrayed them, making it impossible for the Heroes to do much. There were several Heroes in the army and around Lexington, N.C.

Mrs. Eliza Thompson writes that her sons, Henry and George, are hauling wood on shares

for the faculty, tells of the town's reaction to the Swain family at Ella Swain's wedding, and that Mr. Thompson's Negroes are leaving. Hedrick's brother-in-law, Luther Clegg, gives a bitter description of the raiders who came to his house, and in his mind lumps the Union and Hedrick with this uncouth crowd. John Hedrick describes Beaufort with a view to buying a house, and quotes his father as saying that Benjamin Hedrick should stay out of politics in N.C. as he could not get elected. William H. Bagley tells Hedrick that his letters

to prominent men on political matters have been a help.

In Sept. 1865, Hedrick addresses William Orton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, suggesting names for assessors and collectors in N.C.: Joseph W. Etheridge, Edmond N. Jones, James H. Taylor, John Graham Tull, Hardie H. Helper, Charles W. Woollen, Jesse Wheeler, David Hodgins, Sam H. Wiley, and Isaac Walter Jones. H.C. Thompson describes a student fight with Negroes who were meeting in a secret society. He thinks Sam Phillips and John Berry were elected

delegates to the Convention. Lavinia Wheeler pleads for help to dispossess the present occupants of her father's property under an order of General Carter. It had been confiscated by the Confederacy, and the occupants were not willing to leave until their Negroes got the crops in. Daniel Goodloe fears that Holden's defeat will offend the President, but there is much opposition to him among "Old" Whigs and Democrats. Financial difficulties resulting from emancipation of the slaves without compensation are explained by Mrs. Thompson.

She also relays the news that in Texas there is plenty of gold and silver and a fine cotton crop which Negroes are working for pay. Annie Swain is starting a school for the Negroes in Chapel Hill. Daniel Goodloe predicts an unpleasant reaction when his letter to the Guilford people is published, but it should upset Convention plans. He also predicts that towns will grow as people will have to buy locally rather than depending on planters getting merchandise from Petersburg or Richmond.

The tale of a Northerner who was going to

start a Negro school in Chapel Hill but was mistakenly frightened by the students and took off in a run for "Durham's," is told by Belle Thompson, who also tells of marriages between Chapel Hill girls and Yankees, and the rejection of a Union soldier by one of Mary Smith's former slaves. Oct. also brings John Hedrick's report of a Negro being hung by the Union commander in Spring Grove, N.C., for stealing. C.W. Woollen thinks Judge M.E. Manly and his friends should be expelled from the N.C. Convention. W.C. Kerr writes that he was not

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electd to the Convention as the secessionists persuaded McIvar to run and split his vote. He hopes that the Convention will repudiate the state debt and thinks that Jonathan Worth will defeat Holden in his contest for the governorship. Hinton Helper, still in Buenos Aires, compliments John Sherman on his recent speech opposing Negro suffrage as he believes the American people will repent granting Negro suffrage just as they repented electing disloyal governors and Congressmen in 1862-1863. He encloses copies of articles from the Chicago Republican

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and Missouri Republican opposing Negro suffrage.

Jonathan Worth, on Oct. 18, wishes something done quickly to counteract Holden's propaganda that Worth's election would be disagreeable to the President and the North, and in his next letter incloses a copy of the Standard, which presents the issue as Holden and "Go Back" to the Union or Worth and "Stay out." Mrs. Thompson says Carr and others in Chapel Hill appear to favor Jonathan Worth's election, that Samuel Phillips says they should elect a man who cannot take the Oath so that the North

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will withdraw the Oath, but others say we must submit to get rid of the military government instead of suffering any longer just to help the politicians who have betrayed us so many time; that Sam and Charles Phillips encouraged people to support the Confederacy at the beginning of the war; and she also reports that when one McDade got Hedrick's pamphlets he took them to the faculty, who said they were abusive and had them burned. According to H.C. Thompson many oppose Holden because they believe he kept William A. Graham from being pardoned.

In Nov., Richard Battle thanks Hedrick for supplying W. E. Pell with the information to show that Johnson would not be offended by Worth's election. Holden, he says, has built up a political machine while he has been Provisional Governor, thus insuring a large vote around Raleigh. Many of the farmers and plain people, he feels, will not bother to vote, because they have become discouraged with the politicians since Secession. He reports that the University has sixty students and the professors barely earn a living.

Information from the Freedman's Bureau at

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Hillsboro was used by H.C. Thompson to divide his father's crop. Thompson reports election results in Chapel Hill, and J.M. Etheridge is distressed at the number of secessionists who were elected. According to Etheridge, the men in Raleigh are against Holden and his party and do not wish Hedrick to have anything to do with appointments to office. They prefer suggestions from a Dr. Powell in Washington who tells them Johnson's wishes, e.g. that the President and Cabinet, with the exception of Stanton and the Postmaster General, oppose

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Negro suffrage. On Nov. 17, R.H. Battle writes that Holden has been sick and confined to his house since the day after the election; and Jonathan Worth reports that votes so far tallied put him ahead of Holden, and that it would be good if Hedrick could publish an article in leading newspapers explaining to the North that Worth has been a more consistent Union man than Holden, and that the state is ready to return to the Union. Subsequent letters from Battle tell that Worth's strength came from the best of Union and Rebel elements, enclose an 1861

speech of Worth's opposing disunionists, show concern that Holden's men are trying to terrorize state officers, announce passage of a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, admit that Judge Edwin G. Reade is not too objectionable as judge, and tell that Pell is elected Public Printer, Kemp Battle is running for Treasurer, and that Holden expects to stay in for some time as Provisional Governor.

Lyman Abbott states on Nov. 21 that he would be pleased to hear from Hedrick during his proposed tour of the South regarding

conditions, so that the American Union Commission may more fully carry out its work among those impoverished by war. Writing in behalf of the heirs of Phillip Guier's Estate of Carroll Parish, Louisiana, W.H. Morrow, on Dec. 5, inquires if compensation can ~~xxx~~ be paid for 50 mules and 1200 bales of cotton seized by General Grant's Army. Morrow says he may emigrate to Mexico as the Emperor offers great inducements to Americans.

A month later, R.H. Battle asks Hedrick to keep promoting Worth's virtues over Holden's

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in the North so that N.C. will soon be admitted to the Union, especially as there are indications that Georgia and Alabama will soon have regular governments, and surely N.C. has the best record of any southern state. He inquires if the Test Oath will be changed, and remarks that Charles Sumner has only one idea--Negro equality, and that he hears Johnson received William A. Graham favorably.

An undated draft of a letter from Hedrick to the President asks that all who hold office in N.C. be required to take the Oath of July 2, 1862.

The year 1866 opens with a letter from G.S. Thompson of Greensboro regarding "detectives" to see that distillers obey the law. During the remainder of the decade there are many letters concerned with the difficulty of fulfilling the requirements of fluctuating distillery laws and the confiscation of stills. Also there is some difficulty over licensing tobacco men.

Perrin Busbee writes from Raleigh, Jan. 8, 1866, that Holden addressed Negroes last night, telling them that the present state government would soon be overturned by Congress and Loyal

blacks and whites would shortly govern. He also abused Worth and Pell. Busbee names a delegation of Freedmen to a convention in Washington and says they are good men: Haridy Lockett, Jim Jones (body servant of Jefferson Davis), and James Harris.

Kemp Battle asks what happened to the 300 petitions for pardon he sent to Washington. His Negroes are working for thirteen dollars a month; they do not seem to care for suffrage, just want to cultivate their own land. He does not like the plan for getting money into

circulation by floating an issue of small bonds or selling railroad stock for state debts. R.H. Battle says that Pell would be pleased to have a weekly letter from Hedrick and thinks the Negro Code the committee presented ought to satisfy the North as it gives the Negro the right to testify but does not permit him suffrage, nor to act as a juror. He hears that Thomas L. Clingman is trying to revive the Democratic party.

Milly Walker, a former slave of D.L. Swain, would like to find her father and three children

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who, according to her letter of Feb. 2, were owned by Dr. Shoaf of Washington. Bingham's School has moved to Mebanesville, according to Mrs. Thompson.

Kemp Battle reports the rumor that Clingman and Holden are cooperating to run a "war-Vance" man for governor. He mentions a telegram from Holden to President Johnson asking for repudiation of the War Debt, and a letter to Brownlow asking that one McRae not be allowed to practice law in Memphis. Jonathan Worth writes that he regrets having asked for T.L.

On March 31, M. S. Sherwood mentions that there is a desire to get rid of the Freedman's Bureau, but that they have a good man in charge in Greensboro, Asa Teal of Ohio. Mrs. Thompson tells that she has ten new boarders, sons of the wealthiest men in the state, but they have no money to pay. She has white servants and only one Negro cook.

In Apr. 1866, Jonathan Worth writes several letters. He expresses the conviction that the men who oppose the President's plan of Reconstruction are disunionists as much as any se-

Clingman's pardon; he and Asa Biggs should wait for general amnesty.

D. L. Swain is rejoicing that the legislature gave the University \$7000 for the year, according to R. H. Battle. Battle thinks Sherman's idea would mean that N. C. would be represented in Congress in name only, and asks that the Test Oath be modified to apply only to leaders in the early days of Secession. Holden and the masses, he says, are opposed to Negro testimony. He also inquires as to when Southern boys will be admitted to West Point.

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cessionists. He cannot understand the President's telegram to Holden that the elections in N. C. damaged her chances of restoration to the Union. He writes at length about Holden and Federal pardons. He construes the President's peace proclamation as meaning that martial law is ended in N. C. and habeas corpus restored, and asks if that is the opinion in Washington. He considers it ridiculous to keep such a large army of occupation in N. C. as no one plans to resist the government. In May he condemns the so-called

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Reconstruction Committee and admires President Johnson's adherence to the Union. Worth says he tries to restrain Pell from offending the North through the Sentinel. He perceives that Thaddeus Stevens is a "fiendish leader followed by the great body of Republicans."

D.L. Swain requests information on various claims and the land scrip, remarking that repudiation of the state debt damaged the University and common school funds. William Murphy of Salisbury asks Andrew Johnson for news of his pardon, his only crime being

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ownership of \$20,000 worth of property. Federal forces seized his property and are still using it because he is considered an unpardoned Rebel. The Confederates had previously seized his property.

On April 28, B. F. Moore asks where the pardons are which he forwarded via Holden months ago. The people of N. C. are loyal, though discontented, so the military is not necessary and, as always, infringe civil liberties. Kindness now would expunge bitterness, but the Congress' present course will prevent cordial relations.

Mrs. Thompson's letters of May 1866, tell of a wagon train of southerners going to Leavenworth, Kansas, and mention that there is objection at U.N.C. to Solomon Pool holding a Federal office. On June 1, she writes that the faculty avoid H.C. Thompson because he works for the U.S. Government, although she thinks they, too, would get on the Government payroll if they could. Prof. Fetter encourages the students to be unpleasant to her family, but Prof. Smith is the most deceitful of all, so she states. She thinks the faculty is jealous

because Hedrick has done so well since they expelled him from the University. H.C. Thompson writes in May that Solomon Pool charged Professors Hubbard and Fetter with approving students' efforts to make Pool resign. On June 2, Pool admits that there is feeling against him in the Board of Trustees but he shall not resign. Swain writes two letters in May about the land scrip for an agricultural college.

Governor Jonathan Worth, June 1866, is concerned that the proposed amendment to the Constitution would bar Lewis Hanes and himself

from office while putting government in the hands of men such as W.W. Holden. Later in the month he comments that Holden would be politically dead were it not that Pell's indiscretions in the Sentinel provide him with "fodder" to keep alive. Kemp Battle lists possible candidates for governor, and remarks that the people do not like the idea of repudiating state debts as it would bring financial hardship to everyone. Alexander H. Jones, recently elected to Congress, wonders whether he will be seated.

D.N. Sherwood sent a clipping, from the

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Daily American Patriot of Columbia, S.C., edited by J.E. Britton, which rails against the order of Second Assistant Postmaster General George William McLellan, that mail must not be delivered to other than authorized agents, nor should anyone not duly authorized cancel stamps, mark letters as paid, etc. The article also says no respectable man could or should take the Oath, and objects to taxation without representation. Sherwood considered the article disloyal. Other letters during the period indicate that there is great difficulty getting mail due

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to the lack of authorized agents and of transportation facilities. It is even a problem to purchase postage stamps.

Solomon Pool in June describes Z.B. Vance's commencement address at U.N.C. as eulogizing Confederate soldiers. The trustees have granted Pool a furlough as requested. Mrs. Thompson reports a conversation with former Gov. Morehead concerning his objection to the University's action toward Hedrick in 1856. She also says the papers are criticizing the faculty both for being too Unionist and too Confederate.

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Holden resigned from the trustees because of their Confederate propensities. Charles Phillips, Swain, Fetter, Hubbard, and Smith shift back and forth ideologically with information from Cornelia Spencer on how opinion shifts. At the end of the month Belle Thompson writes that July 4 will be celebrated by Negroes only, with expense money supplied by the Yankees and personal assistance from their former masters. Belle's friends are critical of any Northern friends she may have made while visiting the Hedrick's in Washington, D.C.

A.K. Johnston writes a note June 23, regarding Lorenzo Dow's* debts to Hedrick and others. On July 1, George Thompson, tax collector in Greensboro, says most people try to pay their taxes, but he must be lenient as money is scarce. He had got some counterfeit money.

On July 4, 1866, F.J. Bland of Edenton sends a report of proceedings that took place on April 27, 1861. Jonathan Worth informs Hedrick of a proposal to run a straight secessionist, General Mat. Ransom, and a Holden man, Robert P. Dick, for governor and lt. gover-

* LORENZO DOW, JR. (1825-1899)

nor. He does not understand why the President does not see Holden's insincerity. He believes that the proposed national convention in Philadelphia affords hope of returning sanity, that adoption of the Howard Amendment (Fourteenth) would "restore a worthless Union" and that no Southern state would so abase itself as to vote for it, and that the President should pardon Josiah Turner, William A Graham, and William T. Dortch. Worth refers to the reluctance of Congress, under the lead of Thaddeus Stevens, to permit those who had sworn to support the

constitution and then engaged in rebellion from holding state or Federal offices. A week later, Worth noted that Lewis Hanes' paper deserves patronage and that Ransom declines to run against him. Adelaide Thompson Hodge, step-sister to Mrs. Benjamin Hedrick, writes that Negroes from their plantation went to Raleigh to a dinner at the "Governor's Palace" given by Holden and Worth on July 4. George Thompson, her brother, passes on word that Z.B. Vance, when asked in Washington what he was doing there with Holden, said he had "come on to get

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Holden's appointments for him." H. C. Thompson asks if some charitable institution will pay Wesley, former slave, to teach the Negro children in Cane Creek neighborhood, and announces that D. Tilley, who owns the hacks to Durham and has a store there, wishes to be a deputy collector.

From Abbott's Creek, N. C., J. L. Johnson writes in July 1866, that as a Union man he does not want a general pardon, because secessionists are more disloyal than they were a year ago and would probably put "Jeff Davis and other

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hated rebel traitors" in the U.S. Senate. There was a fight in Salem when the Rebels tried to keep the Union men from celebrating the 4th of July. D.L. Swain still wants information on the promised land scrip. He tells of Vance and Holden both visiting Washington at the same time, where Vance was the center of attention and Holden ignored. Many North Carolinians, so the rumor went, would like to see Holden appointed minister to San Salvador. Kemp Battle inquires about the status of the bill for postponement of the collection of the direct

tax, and M. Pinner inquires about the prospective Philadelphia National Union Convention.

Mrs. Thompson inquires about debt responsibilities, gives boarding house rates, and says she considers teaching Negroes if she can find a Northern organization that will pay her.

Jonathan Worth expresses his surprise that a demonstration in honor of General Robert E. Lee in Warren, ^{ton}N.C., upon erection of a monument over his daughter Annie's grave, would be considered disloyal. Also in August, Kemp Battle announces that the land scrip came and

discusses the election of Graham and Howard to the Philadelphia National Union Convention. M. Pinner cheers the "Philadelphia Molatto Convention(National Union Convention)," after it is over, but does not have faith in the instigators whom he calls a "pack of office seekers." He inquires as to where were Underwood, Helper, and Hedrick. On August 25, Worth names men who have been or should be pardoned, mentions that Holden is friendlier to the Radicals than to President Johnson, recommends the Howard Amendment, opposes the Philadelphia Convention,

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and encourages a counter convention. In Sept. he objects to unfair complaints against the administration of justice in the western part of N.C., asserting that justice is administered more impartially in postwar N.C. than ever before after such a convulsion as the Civil War. Adam Hedrick supports this thesis with a letter stating that Union men are safe in Lexington.

Holden's "Union Mass Meeting" proceedings are sent to Hedrick by Perrin Busbee, Sept. 21, with the comment that Holden begged people from all over the state but only ten or fifteen came.

They nominated General Alfred Dockery for governor. Lewis Hanes also discusses the "Mass Meeting." He thinks the Republicans should have taken a more liberal stand and reinstated N.C. rather than leaving a situation where Union men have been brought into reproach with the aid of Holden. There are inquiries as to why representatives have not been admitted to Congress as they have done all that should be required. On Oct. 5, Hanes reports that Dockery declined the nomination but Holden men will vote for him. Hanes plans to reply to Holden

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in the North State. He cannot accept the Howard Admendment unless it is absolutely necessary, and inquires whether there is danger of the President being impeached.

David Hodgkin encloses a talley of Guilford votes for governor, the Senate, and the House of Commons in his Oct. 20 letter, and defends Albion Winegar Tourgée.

Thompson family letters in Nov. 1866, give information about the concert to raise money for a melodeon for the Presbyterian Church in Chapel Hill, robbery of Will Thompson, Deputy

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Internal Revenue Collector, presumably by Watson boys from Hillsboro whose capture will be difficult as there is strong feeling against the collectors. H.C. Thompson was in "Durham's" marking cotton and brought his wife, Selina Morrow Thompson, her new sewing machine, which had been shipped from Washington. The \$750 Steinway deeded by Hedrick to Samuel Phillips in trust for Annabella Thompson is discussed by her mother, Mrs. Thompson, in December. She also announces that D.L. Swain has gone to Washington, that the college would be better

off without him, that the faculty is not liberal enough, that Charles Phillips wants to be "Lord and Master and some of the rest care for nothing but their own emoluments," and that the faculty has passed rules to save students from paying their debts to townspeople rather than "teaching them to be honorable." Mrs. Thompson, on Dec. 31, presents difficulties of getting Negroes to work.

Requests from state railroads and news of the General Assembly are the subjects of Kemp Battle's letter of Nov. 23. William H. Bagley,

says, on Nov. 27, that the Senate election is to be held on that day and that he fears John Pool will be defeated. On Dec. 4 he writes that the legislature would like to vote Hedrick a resolution of thanks for his services to the state, but would refrain if such a resolution would embarrass his position with the Government in Washington. Worth wires an inquiry about the orders of General Daniel E. Sickles forbidding corporal punishment in his department, and at the end of December he seeks support for the claim of his Negro Solomon Moss, whose son died fighting for the Union

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Army. Job Worth of Tom's Creek, Surry County, is looking for "northern skill enterprize and capital" to develop cotton yarn manufacture in his county where there is plenty of water power and land. Bagley reports that the legislature authorized the Governor to appoint a commission to Washington in regard to the land tax.

Kemp Battle opens the year 1867 with an encouraging letter about the good sense, thrift, and hard work of the Negroes working for him in Edgecombe. Included in his letter is the

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amount of their wages and yearly income. Michael Swaim Sherwood, in Jan., says he just heard of the death of Benjamin Sherwood, his father. Kemp Battle gives more information about his Negroes in Feb., is gratified by the disposition of the Stevens Bill, is sickened by maneuvers of politicians to keep power by defaming his friends, especially in the press, including the Standard, and fears that the Stevens-Butler clique will goad the party to rashness. He concludes by stating that "our people are loyal" and have learned the foolishness of

trying to overthrow the Constitution as the Radicals are now trying to do. He is concerned about the future of middle N.C. as people move east to better land.

From Chapel Hill, Feb. 7, Charles Phillips writes that there are 91 students in the University but the faculty is not popular in the state. "Some decry our scholarship — others, our politics — others our religion and the rest ourselves." He fears now "the hiding of seeds which hereafter will cause a crop that will curse our country as Fenianism curses Ireland."

Jonathan Worth accuses the House of Representatives of asserting a "wicked falsehood" by approving the Stevens Bill for abolishing Southern state governments because they do not protect life and property but encourage crime. He says that recently in the General Assembly only Blythe of Henderson said justice was not given in N.C. Courts, and when called to present facts, he had to retreat; that Congress appears to transfer political power from whites to Negroes in its pressure for universal suffrage and disfranchisement of all who aided the

Confederacy; and that it wishes only those who will vote for Thaddeus Stephens and his friends to have the vote.

Hedrick recommends that the General Assembly call a Convention, but Governor Worth's reply of Feb. 26 poses problems. It should be according to the State Constitution and extend suffrage to Negroes with at least \$200 worth of property. To call it by the terms of the last act of Congress would be most humiliating. On March 2 he remarks that he does not know if Sherman's scheme (Act of Congress, March 2, 1867,

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forming North Carolina and South Carolina into the Second District under Military Rule) is law, and, if so, who is to call a convention. Holden, he maintains, will hold primary meetings to get a convention elected by Negroes. Kemp Battle also asks who is to call the convention. Battle believes the public is ready to accept universal suffrage but not disfranchisement. He thinks the Radicals want to get control of the Government "by aid of the vote of the Southern States Brownlowised." He admires Sherman, subscribes to the New York Tribune,

and considers Horace Greeley an honest man.

"Greeley is getting to be quite popular at the South." However, he wonders why the paper prints only the evil side of the South and none of the good. Battle reports that Holden men held a secret meeting at which 140 men, including B. S. Hedrick, were invited to assemble on the 27th to inaugurate a movement for a convention to draft a new constitution. In a March letter Battle mentions that he cannot find a lawyer who can take the Test Oath since it

concerns facts rather than intent. He fears that Charles Sumner, like Stevens, is vindictive. W. C. Kerr, on Mar. 22, hopes that Hedrick will be present on the 27th for the inauguration of the Republican party in N. C., and remarks that Wilson will repent of his support of universal suffrage.

The Mississippi River levee broke in La., causing a flood for twenty-five miles, according to Mrs. Thompson's informant, W. H. Morrow. She also heard that Mrs. Smith's brother would be arrested and tried for hanging Negroes and

deserters in the eastern part of the state. Holden, she says, is already electioneering among the Negroes. Also on March 18, J. L. Johnson of Abbott's Creek reports on new councils and a new degree for the Heroes of America in his area. They will soon have a paper published there called Red String. F. A. Long of Lexington writes that he is working extensively in Heroes of America and that "rebels" are beginning to submit. Adam Hedrick, also of Lexington, notes that the Red String party is growing fast, some joining for fear that

they will lose their land if they do not. April letters from W. E. Thompson tell of his difficulties with the Internal Revenue Department, for which he is a deputy collector, and report the rumor that Hedrick made a speech to the Negroes in which he said that Johnson had not "drawn a clear breath since he came in office," and that the Negroes must "stick up to the red string party" or they would be re-enslaved. Mrs. Thompson says that so long as Hedrick will not run for governor she will tell her friends to vote for him for Senator. H. C. Thompson

expresses pleasure that F. A. Fuller has been caught, due to Hedrick's efforts.

On Apr. 24, Daniel Goodloe reports from New Bern that at the Republican meeting there on Monday, Col. Heaton and Carpenter introduced him with high praise. He was invited to the home of the Rev. Ellsworth where the ladies and gentlemen present included several Negroes. He says one Negro, Dick Tucker, is being talked of for mayor, but declines a possible nomination since he feels that Negroes should wait until they learn more before they seek public office. In his opinion, Wm. Cawthorn, a Negro, is the

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only man in New Bern whose election to the constitutional convention is assured.

Senator Henry Wilson of Mass. addressed a large crowd at the Second Baptist Church in Raleigh, according to Perrin Busbee's letter of April 30. Wilson cautioned the Negroes against the secessionists and their former owners and urged them to join with Republicans.

On May 1, Hedrick addresses a note to the President with an affidavit backing charges against John Crane for dealing in unbranded liquors in Greensboro.

His wife, M. E. Hedrick, writes to Hedrick

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in Washington, that she has arrived in Chapel Hill with the children for a visit in N. C. of several months. Her letter quotes Gaston Lewis' remark that they will run Hedrick for Congress, but if Holden runs anyone except B. F. Moore for governor, the secessionists will run Hedrick for governor. Her next letter reports that professors get \$1800 per year and that the Presbyterians made Charles Phillips their pastor at \$200 per year. B. F. Moore writes that Negroes and whites in the state wish him to be a candidate for the Convention but

wonders if he is eligible. E. W. Jones says the people in Plymouth, N. C., dislike the Negro troops stationed there. Hedrick admonishes his wife to tell North Carolinians that he will be in the state off and on, working to get it back into the Union and free from military rule. He notes that the press is abusing Senator Henry Wilson and wonders what they will do when Sumner, Stevens, Butler, and Ashley are sent there by Holden. Charles Phillips calls Holden "as tyrannical in disposition" as ever. Hinton Helper, in New York, declines

the offer of a Congressional seat. Kemp Battle recommends support of conservative Republicans such as Sherman, Grant, Frelinghuysen, and Fernanden.

Mrs. Benjamin Hedrick, on May 12, writes that Henry Thompson, Charles Phillips, and Margaret Mitchell are teaching the Negro Sunday school in Chapel Hill, and that General Sickles' order forbidding payment of debts is very popular. A few days later she tells her husband that if he has to spend a night at "Durham's" to be sure to go to Richard Webb's house. Holden,

she says, is "preaching up confiscation" to control the Negro and poor white votes, but he is afraid to come to Orange County for fear of Joe Turner. She describes the desolation of the countryside, Chapel Hill, and relays Tourgée's statement that William Thompson was the sixth appointee by Hedrick that had been put out of office. On May 19, Hedrick remarks to his wife that this year 1867, is either the beginning or end of his political career, and on the 22nd he calls Holden "ferocious" and hopes for good men for the Convention.

On May 23, Kemp Battle writes that Goodloe obliged Holden to call the July 4th meeting, although Holden begged them not to "throw overboard the M'ch 27 [March 27, 1867, meeting, as it would injure him..." Goodloe says a new movement and^a anti-disfranchisement, anti-confiscation paper^a will be started at Raleigh under his auspices. It appears that Sickles will appoint fair registrars. Word comes from John Hedrick that he will be in Raleigh on June 4 for the corner stone ceremony for the monument in memory of President Johnson's father.

Hedrick spent two hours on May 24 with Secretary Chase to get him to appoint William A. Guthrie as Internal Revenue agent in the Fourth District. On May 27, he writes that Goodloe is going for "conciliation and kindness to all" in contrast to Holden's "Confiscation and proscription policy." Holden, he asserts, is attempting a coalition between his followers, Negroes and Northern office seekers, to govern the state. Kemp Battle says categorically that the state will not vote radical, so there will be no Reconstruction. He thinks the politicians

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will maintain chaos until the Negroes are demoralized and industry paralyzed, and then Grant will be elected by the people.

Mrs. Hedrick, writing from Rock Spring, N. C., on May 27, says she finds no supporters of W. W. Holden, but that there had been a large meeting in Pittsboro where a strong secessionist was on the stand with Negroes and Union men, and one of the Negroes spoke against confiscation. In June she describes Commencement at U. N. C., and regrets that the President was not cordially treated while there and the

common people given an opportunity to shake his hand. Kemp Batte, alone, she says, showed him any enthusiasm. General Sickles, Governor Worth, and William Seward were also at Commencement. By June 9 she notes that the substantial men have lost their vote and appear indifferent, therefore Holden may carry the election. Secret political societies are numerous, so she states.

Tourgée produced disunion in the ranks of union men, according to a May 30 letter from Robert P. Dick of Greensboro. C. W. Woollen of Fayetteville, on June 8, answers Hedrick's

queries about certain Union men and asks if Horace Greeley is moving toward the Presidency. P. H. Winston inquires about getting his brother George T. Winston, later president of U. N. C., into Annapolis.

Kemp Battle, on June 12, writes that the Goodloe-Holden Committee is dissolved; Thomas Settle and one Carter told Holden he must take a back seat; and General Sickles, who is becoming the center of civil and military government, will not convene the Convention before December. On the same day, Jonathan Worth gives

the background of Josiah Turner, Jr., an honest Union man who should be pardoned so that Worth can reappoint him a director of the North Carolina Railroad. The next day, Lewis Hanes answers Hedrick's complaints about an article in the North State criticizing the Red Strings. Hanes thinks its reflections were probably just, as most of the members are for disfranchisement and confiscation and the "worst men in the State belong to it." It's Grand Secretary in N. C. is "Windy Billy" William Henderson, - a perjurer and a thief." E. J. Thompson quotes J. T.

Deweese as calling Hedrick a Copperhead who tries to get Rebels into office. On June 28 Hedrick says H. H. Helper, H. H.. Goodloe, D. R. Goodloe, and Professor Foster are in Washington.

In July, Kemp Battle reports that he and Worth think it a good idea to appoint Harris Minister to Haiti. Battle is angry about Maximilian's execution in Mexico; believes that universal amnesty must come with universal suffrage; remarks that Joseph Holden fears Pell will publish scandal about him; and notes that all the Supreme Court Judges of N. C. are

disfranchised. He comments that the price of cotton is not high enough to cover the tax on it. On July 5, H. C. Thompson describes the fourth of July celebration in Chapel Hill at which Rev. George W. Purifoy lectured the Negroes on working hard, and told them not to vote Republican. Jones Watson called their attention to Hinton Helper's book, No Joque, to prove that the war men were better friends to the Negroes than were the Radicals. The Stars and Stripes flew over the post office and assessor's office--the first time in six years

that it had been raised by white men.

Jonathan Worth says that at a large Negro convocation on July 4, which Holden and the secret political leagues arranged, a resolution was passed to have pure military government, and a committee was appointed to take the resolution to Washington. J. L. Johnson informs Hedrick that there will soon be an application for a charter for a Grand Council of the Heroes of America in southwestern Virginia.

Mrs. Thompson, on July 17, says that people are selling their property under the bankruptcy

law and leaving town. Holden is losing favor among the Negroes because he sold his slaves when he thought freedom was coming. Regarding Fayetteville, W. H. Morrow writes that the people are poorer and more disheartened than any he has seen, but are bitter and defiant--the ladies do not call on Northern ladies. R. H. Battle is pleased that the men, including Negroes, appointed as registrars of voters are decent fellows. He is concerned that Andrew Doz Hepburn and William Joseph Martin's resignations at Chapel Hill forbode the dissolution

of the University. Mrs. Thompson, in a few days, reports that D. L. Swain sent in his resignation from the presidency with a history of the growth of the University during his term.

Many letters during the summer from various parts of the state reflect the poor crops and poor harvest of 1867.

Mrs. Hedrick, writing from Beaufort, describes the lighthouse, the view around Cape Lookout, and the sad condition of Fort Macon. Her husband's letter to her mentions that he hopes the secessionists will not think Stanton's

removal from office is for their special benefit.

The Heroes of America are praised by F. A. Long. He feared that the Union League would split the Union men, but Rebels are joining the Union League, so the true Loyal men are going back to the Heroes. A Union League has been established at Thomasville.

A long political letter from Mrs. Hedrick in Chapel Hill to her husband in Washington on August 19, 1867, warns him not to run for office in N. C. as he will be more appreciated if he

works for the state where he is, and she does not wish to see him stoop to the political electioneering she has seen in her travels about the state. However, she believes that the nearer the Convention comes to embodying his ideas of right and justice the better it will be for the people--there must be no distinction according to color, but only in favor of education and morality for officeholders, voters, and jurors. Further, she states that the trustees of the University will meet Thursday and she hopes Hedrick will not accept the presidency of

the University if it is offered to him. It is a Herculean task, she states, and whoever undertakes rebuilding the University is bound to fail. Some students are leaving for Virginia colleges where they will have greater opportunities. They wish the University system introduced. On August 21, at Professor Solomon Pool's request, she inquires whether he would accept his old position as Professor of Chemistry. There is a rumor that John Pool wishes to be a Senator. He and Holden hope Hedrick will get interested in the University and so be distract-

ed from politics, so Mrs. Hedrick writes.

H. C. Thompson promises to try to get Hedrick appointed delegate from Orange County to the Convention, but Holden has much influence over the Union men in Chapel Hill. The registrars of voters get their advice from him rather than from General Sickles. On Sept. 2, Thompson describes the Republican mass meeting at Durham where delegates were appointed to the Republican State Convention to be held in Sept. He told Jordan Swain and Ben Craig, "bulldogs of the Chapel Hill Council," that he wanted

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Hedrick designated delegate from Orange. They were pleased to agree, announced it to the people, and wrote to Holden informing him who the delegate was.

On August 28, Kemp Battle says that General Howard gave some aid to the Normal School at St. Augustine to educate teachers for the Negroes. On August 30, A. H. Jones of Asheville replies to Hedrick's reflections on Holden's ancestors, but he thinks a party split should be avoided. People of the Asheville section will sustain the policy of Congress and Jones

hopes to be reelected. In mid-Sept., D. R. Goodloe suggests that Hedrick call a convention of Republicans such as Pool, Thompson, Dick, and Settle; J. L. Johnson suggests officers Greensboro people would like, including Hedrick for U. S. senator; and David Hodgkin comments that there are too many secret organizations--there should be only the Heroes or the Union League.

H. C. Thompson, on Oct. 31, reports that the Conservatives are to meet in Hillsboro on Nov. 2 and the Union Republicans on the 9th,

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to nominate candidates for the Convention. On Nov. 9 he telegraphs that Hedrick is nominated but must canvass the county. Hedrick is defeated in the election, and on Nov. 22 writes to General Edward R. S. Canby to request an investigation of fraud at the polls. Early in 1868, Hedrick writes again to Canby, this time to tell why he does not wish A. W. Tourgée appointed judge of the Superior Court of N. C.

On Feb. 21, 1868, G. H. Moore sends a clipping from Wilmington, N. C., regarding the change of boundary in Congressional districts

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by the North Carolina Reconstruction Convention meeting in Raleigh from Jan. 14 to March 17 to draw up a new constitution. Hedrick writes from Raleigh that Holden seems to have the inside track, but if he is nominated many will bolt with Helper as their leader. H. C. Thompson, on March 5, comments that they nearly forced Hedrick out of the Convention. D. R. Goodloe sends copies of the Standard implicating Holden in a threat to assassinate Lincoln in 1861 and wants it used to defeat Holden. On March 11, William Bagley lists Conservative

candidates not disfranchised by the Howard Amendment. These include Braxton Craven and Kemp Battle.

In mid-March, D. R. Goodloe announces that he will not campaign for office but hopes to do more good by remaining aloof. D. N. Sherwood of Charlotte thinks most Republicans will vote for Holden and the Constitution, while the Conservatives led by Vance will vote against Holden and the Constitution. Michael Sherwood writes that Conservatives should have united with liberal Republicans to support an accept-

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able Republican candidate for governor. Jesse Wheeler comments on the emigrants to the Northwest.

H. C. Thompson, on March 27, advises Hedrick that if he wishes to hold office in N. C. he should own property there. He foresees that Holden will carry more votes than at the last election, and suggests that Goodloe and H. H. Helper campaign in support of the new Constitution and say nothing about Holden. On the same day Goodloe comments that H. H. Helper is against ratification of the Constitution.

According to Goodloe, Helper has neither judgment nor strong principles, although he is a good fellow. He would have accepted Hinton Helper's Nojoque as the true exposition of Republicanism had it not been for Goodloe's influence. Goodloe hopes to keep Holden from being pardoned so he will have to withdraw from the campaign. He notes that many are leaving the Union League--even the Negroes--and passes on word that John R. French privately says there should not be separate schools for the Negroes and whites.

A few days later Jonathan Worth inquires about his right to the Governor's Mansion, deplores the action of Congress regarding the Alabama Constitution, expresses his dislike of the Supreme Court judges of the U. S.; and says he considers the Reconstruction Acts a violation of the Constitution of the U. S., that he respects Thaddeus Stevens as the leader but "despises" the cringing wretches whose actions are governed by the crack of his whip," and that he foresees anarchy followed by despotism. H. C. Thompson reports the rumor that students

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are ready with guns and clubs to battle Negroes if Holden comes to Chapel Hill, and on April 3 he informs Hedrick that the Standard printed the Goodloe, Helper, Hedrick ticket which he fears will divide the Republican vote and let the Democrats get into office. He also announces that signs of the Ku Klux Klan were left in town the night before on the doors of Jordan Swain, one Sanders, and the post office. On April 6 he advises Hedrick not to oppose De-weese for Congress from the Fourth District.

H. H. Helper, on April 9, 1868, mentions

the fear that some Negroes will register and vote twice as they have two or three surnames. Mrs. Hedrick writes to her husband that the time for his ticket is past; the Constitution will be ratified without him, and if Holden is defeated, the Republicans will never forgive him as the party is more important to them than statesmen. Hedrick, in Raleigh, writes political news home to his wife. An unsigned letter of April 13 from H. H. Helper describes the political fiasco of C. J. Cowles and Dave Jenkins (Holden men) at Brevard Station and Lincoln-

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ton. H. C. Thompson notes more signs of the KKK.

Sick at the results of the election, B. F. Moore, on April 28, comments on the "popular favorite." Jonathan Worth, on May 6, is chagrined that Congress will pardon Holden but not himself. A few days later he remarks that he believes President Johnson will be convicted, but he defends Johnson as sticking to his principles rather than changing as Congress changed. Later in May he calls Sumner and Wilson "partizans--not patriots," and accuses

most of the Radicals in N. C. of paying no county or state tax. Control of the state, he maintains, is taken from industrious and prudent men and given to "worthless carpetbaggers." Jesse Wheeler presents the opposite view when he says the "old slaveocracy" hates to give up its power. He mentions that there is talk of running a railroad from Greensboro to Salem. Worth, on June 2, gives his ideas for a good constitution. William H. Bagley recommends better planks in the Republican party platform if they wish respectable men from eastern N. C.

to join. He would prefer Chief Justice Chase, as representative of the moral and intellectual elements in the country, rather than U. S. Grant of the "brute and physical element of the country," for President. Bagley reports a rumor that J. Turner has mortgaged the N. C. R. R.

A copy of a letter from Worth to President Johnson recommends Hedrick as Commissioner of Patents, and a copy of a letter from Hedrick to Lyman Trumbull, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, states reasons why the recently elected men should not be given control of N. C.

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Other copies in June are a letter from B. S. Hedrick to J. G. Wheeler, presumably concerned with Heroes of America, and a letter containing Hedrick's compliments to John Corode on his vote against the omnibus Rebel pardon bill. In this letter he states reasons why Holden and Rodman should not be pardoned.

On July 30, H. C. Thompson writes that Col. C. L. Harris, with eleven U. S. soldiers, took the University under his control. B. F. Moore, in August, expresses his alarm at the condition of the currency and the political excitement.

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Political excitement--shooting and bitterness--are the subject of Fannie Morrow's Sept. 18 letter from Fayetteville, and on Sept. 25, H. C. Thompson tells the story of William H. Morrow's death in a political duel with Stedman. Michael Sherwood's death is reported on Sept. 19 by Frank Wheeler of Greensboro. On Oct. 5 another letter from Greensboro, from Frederic Fuller, encloses affidavits showing illegal action by John Crane, Revenue Collector for the Fifth District of N. C. Other letters in Oct. keep Hedrick posted on political events.

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John Hedrick also gives information on Masonic schools in the state.

Thompson family letters on Nov. and Dec. reflect the economic insecurity of Chapel Hill while the University is in limbo. Charles Phillips thinks that it is time for Davidson, Trinity, and Wake Forest to assert themselves.

Faculty changes and appointment of Solomon Pool to the presidency of the University of North Carolina are the subject of Mrs. Thompson's opening letters of 1869. C. W. Woollen from Fayetteville correctly predicts changes in

Internal Revenue offices as Holden men replace the incumbents. H. C. Thompson quotes Dewees as saying that the soldiers took the train and "voted at every precinct on the Rail road" in the presidential election. David Hodgkin admits blunder in the penitentiary matter but believes that "most of us in the scalawag legislature" are trying to do the best thing. He remarks that Jesse Wheeler is not completely sincere. Signs of change are in Mrs. Thompson's announcement that Henry Jones (Negro) was elected tax collector, and Fannie Morrow's remarks that

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tobacco planters of Oxford, N. C., are slow to realize they must get along without many servants. She is teaching at the Oxford Female Academy.

Kemp Battle, on Jan. 25, notes that the General Assembly has granted millions to railroads, and in Feb., H. C. Thompson is elected president of the "University Railroad." Good crops and good prices are reported by B. R. Moore of Wilmington, N. C.; General T. W. Bennett's illegal action on Internal Revenue business is discussed by H. C. Thompson and

H. H. Helper. Helper is also concerned that William Henderson is angling to get his job as assessor, which he ultimately does. There are many letters in the months that follow regarding difficulties, fraud, accusations, and incompetence in Internal Revenue offices, apparently related to the advent of Holden in N. C. and Grant in the Presidency. B. F. Moore, on March 16, contends that Grant has put himself in an awkward position in regard to Stewart, and he has lost much of his respect for Grant since March 4.

W. C. Kerr, referring to Hedrick's protégé, Calvin J. Cowles, says he has too much self importance since he became president of the Convention. A. K. Johnson, on his trip to Missouri, saw that Southerners have genuine grievances against adventurers in the Reconstruction Corps and the Freedman's Bureau, and understands why Hedrick sided with Johnson rather than with the Radicals.

Selina Thompson, on March 23, gives news of the new faculty and their families in Chapel Hill, and mentions Cornelia Spencer's article

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in the Presbyterian about the new faculty. In April, H. C. Thompson reports that Deweese and John Pool urged Solomon Pool to keep his office, while Kingsbury wishes him to resign; and a letter from Mrs. Thompson gives more on Mrs. Spencer's publications against Pool.

In an insidiously polite letter, D. H. Starbuck expresses great regret that Hedrick opposed the regular Republican ticket the previous spring, says that he would hate to see him lose his job, and that he hopes he may be reconciled to Republican Congressmen and other Republicans.

On May 12, Goodloe gives notice that he intends to write on the currency question in reply to Butler and Vallandigham and Deweese's Copperhead speech. He adds that the Standard attacked Sumner's speech on the Alabama Claims.

Hedrick's letter from Pittsburgh, Pa., to his wife on May 25, 1869, heralds a change in emphasis in this collection as Hedrick's interest switches from N. C. politics to the growth of industry and the activities of the Patent Office. He mentions having seen iron and steel works and that he is going to Titusville to see

the oil region.

In June the Thompsons tell about Commencement at the University and the reaction of townspeople when Holden spoke. Orations praising the Confederacy at the Davidson Commencement are mildly criticized by John Hedrick. In a later letter he criticizes Holden's appointment of General Laflin State Proxy for the railroad discussions as a violation of the N. C. Constitution. H. C. Thompson's letters for the next few months include news of Ku Klux Klan activities. He and John Hedrick report the

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eclipse of the sun on August 10, 1869. B. F. Moore, on August 30, notes that the Standard supports universal amnesty and equality in the capacity to hold office, and in Oct. he expresses dread for short terms for judges. Commodity prices are given by H. H. Helper in a Sept. 14 letter, in which he says he is not interested in an agency for the Southern Land Company as it is tied up with radical politicians. On Oct. 5, John Hedrick describes not only some property he bought in Salisbury, but also its former owners and the uses to which it

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had been put. In Nov. he discusses T. B. Long's expedition against the Ku Klux Klan of Orange and Chatham counties and his fight with the editor of the Salisbury Examiner over embezzlement of railroad funds.

Daniel Goodloe, on Feb. 6, 1870, writes that he has been invited to take charge of the Standard, which is no longer to have state patronage, but hesitates as everyone wants to get in on the "New Movement" in politics led by the State Supreme Court. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, tells about his work and comments

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that now is the time for Goodloe to act to save the Republican party in N. C., and he adds that state finances are very bad. H. H. Goodloe urges Hedrick to help his brother Daniel get elected to Congress in place of Deweese, and H. C. Thompson announces that W. A. Smith, President of the N. C. Railroad, is the new proprietor of the Standard.

There were eleven boarders at the University in Feb., according to Mrs. Thompson; the rest, from 10 years old up, are from the county and can board at home. H. C. Thompson's letter of

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March 16 comments that Harry H. Plummer of Warrenton is the first Negro Revenue officer in the state. In July, Mrs. Thompson tells of various plans to educate Negro children, and Hinton Helper praises Warm Springs, N.C. Everywhere in N. C. there seems to be much fever and sickness. Calvin J. Cowles asks for Hedrick's help, in Sept., to get an appropriation for repairing the U. S. Mint in Charlotte.

The architect Horatio Stone writes to Hedrick in Oct. for information regarding the committee which proposes to erect a monument to

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S. F. B. Morse and the telegraph. Nov. 8
brings one of several letters from John Hedrick
about Masonic activities around Spring Grove,
N. C.

Kemp Battle refers to the Holden-Kirk-Bergen
case. He calls Vance an able and honest politi-
cian who rightly placed can make the South love
the Union.

Dec. 1870 letters from John Hedrick mention
churches served by his brother-in-law, the
resolution impeaching W. W. Holden, the struggle
of the legislators over their own pay, and

counterfeit tobacco stamps. From Mrs. Thompson comes a letter quoting Cornelia Spencer on the subject of Professors Alexander McIver and Solomon Pool.

Public opposition to a convention because of the expense is mentioned in a Feb. 1871 letter from David Hodgkin, in which he also says Holden is about finished politically, regardless of whether he is convicted in the impeachment trial. Hodgkin also touches on the activities of the Ku Klux Klan and bond swindlers. Several letters from H. S. Stewart of New York, in the

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summer of 1871, refer to plans for the Telegraph Memorial Monument and Haratio Stone's design.

John Hedrick's letter of July 17 calls the railroad meeting at Greensboro a failure because the state had appointed two sets of directors, and on August 29 he notes that the Western N. C. Railroad is completed to Old Fort. He also gives details of the fight with Starbuck and Wilson, a Confederate officer who had put some men to death without a trial during the war.

A rumor that the Methodists will buy the

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University of N. C. and move Trinity College there is relayed by Mrs. Thompson in Sept. The need for a special claims commissioner at High Point to care for claims resulting from Stoneman's Raid is explained by James R. Mendenhall in Oct. Mrs. Thompson, in Nov., says Mrs. Spencer is not happy with Davidson College's plan of a rotating president, and in Dec. she notes the need for a Republican postmaster at Rock Springs as the "Conservative Postmistress" will not distribute Republican documents or Radical papers.

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L. D. Gale of Washington, D. C., during Feb. 1872, enters the controversy over whether the Telegraph Monument should honor Morse or Joseph Henry. A confidential letter from Taliaferro Preston Shaffner says that his sand patent may have anticipated Alfred Nobel's infusoria patent, and that Nobel stole Carl Dittmar's invention of dynamite. Several letters on this question follow during the next year and a half.

His recent trip through South America is described by Hinton Helper on April 1. On Nov.

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20, John Hedrick describes a fight between town Negroes and a Greeley Negro.

Kenneth Raynor, on Feb. 23, 1873, urges Pool's appointment to Grant's Cabinet in Cresswell's place.

On April 5, 1873, the Commissioner of Patents, M. D. Leggett, writes to Hedrick, assessing his work as chief examiner of patents for chemistry and metallurgy.

On Sept. 29, John Hedrick hopes that Jay Cooke and Company will not be forced into bankruptcy, but wishes he could collect some

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on his claim. On Oct. 2, he hears that they have gone into bankruptcy. Several letters follow regarding Jay Cooke and Co.'s failure and claims against them. Especially interesting are those of January 19, 1875 and July 30, 1879. Daniel Goodloe, on Dec. 12, writes concerning his controversy with Col. Wheeler about the Mecklenburg Declaration and mentions that Charles Phillips published an article on the subject. B. F. Moore writes, on Dec. 21, the interesting comment that he thinks the laboring class in the U. S. "will soon introduce a

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despotism" by enslaving capital. In a letter from Moore nearly five years later (Feb. 7, 1878) he says "The Communist here, now walks abroad and is constantly cheered whenever as an editor he publishes the vilest blackguard slang against the Capitalists of the country."

Politics and civil rights are the absorbing topics of the summer of 1874, according to John Hedrick. Several letters of the period also refer to financial difficulty and questions of Legal Tender and Greenbacks. On Nov. 8, John Hedrick says General James Gillpatrick

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Blunt denies that he swindled Cherokees, although he was jailed for it. H. R. Helper writes a note in 1874 on a circular of the Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies, Georgetown, D. C.

Sam Phillips writes, on May 25, 1876, regarding the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, and gives his opinion on using influence to get offices for friends. On August 10, Benjamin Gould writes that he is sailing soon ~~ot~~ carry on his astronomical work in Cordoba, Argentina. On Jan. 6, 1878, John T. Hedrick, Benjamin Hedrick's eldest son, tells

about his work with Gould in Cordoba.

W. C. Kerr, on March 6, 1878, notes that there are 150 students at U. N. C. and that the University is rehabilitated. In June, Mrs. Thompson names commencement visitors, including Z. B. Vance. In July, Hedrick gives answers to what he suspects may be charged against him at a hearing to be held by the Secretary of the Interior relative to his personal and official conduct.

Interest in Edison's electric light is shown in an 1879 letter from M. Pinner, and a furnace

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which will remove the black cloud from over industrial England and Pittsburgh is discussed by H. M. Pierce.

The mayor of Salisbury, John Ramsay, inquires in 1880 about seats for a graded school established there.

A printed letter regarding awards H. R. Helper is giving for essays advocating construction of the Three Americas Railway is sent on Jan. 10, 1881. Also in Jan., Thaddeus Hyatt complains of inadequate provisions to ward off cold in England as compared to the U. S.

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A final letter from H. C. Thompson, on June 15, 1893, refers to a school near Mebane, N. C., opened by Orange Presbytery, and to the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh.

The patent papers in the collection consist of Hedrick's professional papers relating to his various examiner's positions in the Patent Office's division of Chemistry and Metallurgy from 1861 to 1886. The bulk of these papers are Hedrick's reports on disputed patent cases and decisions on applications for extension of

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patents. Other items include notes on professional matters, summonses to Federal court hearings on patent cases, testimony in these hearings, patent drawings, and a miscellaneous group of statements of patent claims by would-be inventors.

In addition to the patent papers, there is an extensive and varied collection of printed materials that is helpful in glimpsing the personal, professional, and social life of a civil servant in post-Civil War Washington. Besides the usual accumulation of advertisements,

calling cards, etc., there are numerous items on the Freemasons, the Cosmos Club of Washington, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Union Academy of Literature Science and Art, and the formative years of the American Chemical Society, among others. One group of items deals with the litigation of the bankrupt house of Jay Cooke and Co., in which Hedrick had holdings. Another series of items contains commencement announcements, etc., from the various schools and colleges with which the Hedrick family was associated. Among

the institutions represented are Georgetown University, New York University, the United States Naval Academy, Cooper Union, Johns Hopkins, the Columbian University of Washington, the National University of Washington, and the public schools and seminaries of Georgetown and Washington. Items of special interest in this group include announcements of Rutgers Female Institute of New York City of a series of lectures in chemistry by Hedrick in 1858, and other material from Rutgers shows that Hedrick held the post of Professor of Chemistry there

in 1859-60; another item indicates that he lectured in Georgetown Medical School in the 1872-73 session.

In addition to printed items of a personal and social nature, there are a number of items connected with the political events of the mid-nineteenth century in America. There is a group of memorial exercises for Samuel F. B. Morse, James A. Garfield, and Charles Darwin, and an especially interesting invitation to the services for the removal of the remains of James Monroe from New York to Richmond in 1858. There are

a number of printed pieces relating directly to the events of the Civil War era. These include a broadside containing Hedrick's defense against the attacks of the North Carolina Standard in 1856 entitled "Are North Carolinians Freeman?" an ante-bellum broadside announcing a plan for the abolition of slavery on which are penciled disparaging comments of Hinton Rowan Helper, a broadside controversy on personal differences between Helper and Michael Browne of N. C., and an 1861 announcement by Charles Henry Foster of his candidacy for

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Congress from the first congressional district of N. C. as a Union man. There is also an 1866 list of men asked to meet in Raleigh to prepare a plan for calling a constitutional convention in N. C. There are also various Reconstruction pamphlets containing 140 names, including Hedrick's.

Newspaper clippings in the collection are chiefly concerned with politics of the Civil War era and include articles on the feud between Hedrick and the Standard and accounts of the mobbing of Hedrick at the Educational Convention

in Salisbury in 1856. There are newspaper accounts of the ill-fated attempts of Helper to give his lectures in New York City in 1860-61 which mention Hedrick's part in that affair; in addition, there are war items from N. C., some of which mention the career of Charles Henry Foster, clippings on N. C. Reconstruction politics, and an editorial comment in 1885 on reported political attempts to remove Hedrick from his Patent Office post.

Miscellaneous printed items include an invitation to the New York City municipal celebrat-

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ion of the laying of the Atlantic Cable, scheduled for Sept. 2, 1858, the day after the cable broke. There are tickets to Helper's 1861 New York lecture, "Two Systems of Labor," and an announcement of John Lord's historical lecture series.

Bills and receipts cover four decades of business transactions, beginning with Hedrick's college days. Among the miscellaneous items are drafts of political speeches, and newspaper articles, mostly ante-bellum, and an assortment of school papers and genealogical items.

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The bound volumes accompanying the collection are three memorandum books and one daybook.

Hedrick, Charles A.

Papers, 1877-1885

Macksville, Pendleton Co., W. Va.

Section A

47 items

5-17-63

1 item added

11-16-57

GUIDE

Hedrick, Charles A. Papers, 1877-1885. Macks-
ville, W. Va. 47 items. Sketch

This collection pertains chiefly to Charles A. Hedrick, and contains chiefly personal and business letters and post cards, bills, receipts, and mercantile accounts.

1 item added, 5-17-63: Letter relative to trading in sheep.

MSS.

Small Coll. (66-27)

Hedrick, Jesse.

Letters, 1849-1882.

14 items.

**Letters relating to the gold mine in
Davidson County, N.C.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***hab**

**1. Gold mines and mining--North
Carolina. 2. Davidson County (N.C.)--
History.**

NcD

19981008

#40067213

NDHYme

Heidelberg, Harvey B.

Papers, 1927

Clarksdale, Coahoma County, Mississippi

Section A

9 items

8-29-78

Heidelberg, Harvey B. Papers. Clarksdale,
Coahoma County, Mississippi.

As Superintendent of the Clarksdale, Mississippi City Schools, Harvey B. Heidelberg was actively involved in the dissolution during May, 1927, of a newly organized high school fraternity. The collection consists mostly of the correspondence of Heidelberg with Julian James, Imperial Master of the Theta Kappa Omega Fraternity, and George A. Lawo, James' employer, of the John Gerber Company, Memphis, Tennessee.

Heidelberg, Harvey B.

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Heidelberg maintains that the existence of a fraternity among Clarksdale students would be detrimental to the high school and quotes a resolution by the Secondary School Department of the National Education Association to support his position. James, who had organized the Clarksdale Chapter of T.K.O., defends the fraternity but yields to the necessity of dissolving the Clarksdale chapter.

Heitman, John Franklin

See Duke University Archives

MSS.

6th 20:A:2 (5-7-79; 87-113)

Helfenstein, John.

Letters, 1824-1851.

7 items.

Letters, including: three to Matilda Helfenstein (two concerned with personal and social matters, and one from Benjamin Patton concerning his life as a lawyer); one from John B. Hays to John Helfenstein asking his opinion on possible results in Ohio and Pennsylvania and how the vote will be influenced by the native American question; two to Patton; and one concerning democratic party politics in Pennsylvania.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

***hab**

NcD

19981008

#40067210

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 20:A:2 (5-7-79; 87-113)

Helfenstein, John.

Letters, ...

(Card 2)

**1. Helfenstein, Matilda. 2. Hays,
John B. 3. Democratic Party (Pa.). 4.
Indians of North America--Politics and
government. 5. Lawyers--Pennsylvania--
Correspondence, reminiscences, etc. 6.
Pennsylvania--Politics and government.
7. Ohio--Politics and government. I.
Patton, Benjamin.**

NcD

19981008

#40067210

NDHYme

Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von
(1821-1894)

Papers, n.d.

n.p.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item
History of Medicine--MS. Div.

4-8-60

Helps, Sir Arthur

NUCMC

Papers, ca. 1853-1874

London, England

XVIII-E

19 items

1 item added, 11-1-67

2-1-62

40 items added, 3-13-69

1 item added, 6-14-74

Helps, Sir Arthur

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Helps, Sir Arthur. Papers, ca. 1854-1872.
London, England.

Sir Arthur Helps (1813-1875), clerk of the Privy Council, was the author of various works on historical, political, and literary subjects. His studies in Spanish American history are well known. Duties with the Privy Council from 1860 brought him to the attention of Queen Victoria for whom he edited a memoir and also the speeches of Prince Albert. About 1854 Sir Arthur met James Anthony Froude (1818-1894), prominent historian and man of letters, who was

friend, biographer, and literary executor of Thomas Carlyle. Helps and Froude established a friendship that continued until the former's death in 1875. In this collection there are nineteen of Froude's letters from 1854 to 1872. They are personal communications in which the writer comments extensively on various literary and political subjects.

The first meeting between these two writers is recorded in about 1854 (watermark of 1854). Froude seems pleased with his conversations. He praises Helps's work on Spanish American

Helps, Sir Arthur.

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history and remarks that his own labors will take a half century to yield results. On Apr. 2, 1857, he writes a favorable opinion of the third volume of Helps's Spanish Conquest in America and discusses the problem of making historical judgments. Froude notes his friend's high opinion of Emperor Charles V and remarks that this ruler is his own greatest problem at the moment. At this time he is debating the publication of another volume of one of his works. In 1858 "Oulita the Serf," a tragedy by Helps, is published. Froude writes that he likes it, but he criticizes

Helps, Sir Arthur.

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part of the plot (March 10, 1858). A magazine story by Helps in 1870 provokes Froude's interest but also the criticism that its subject is unworthy of such extensive treatment (Sept. 14, 1870). On May 13, 1871, an unfavorable review of The Life of Hernando Cortes appears in the Saturday Review. Froude conjectures that Edward Augustus Freeman, historian, is responsible and is attacking Froude through his friend. He notices, however, that the style of the review is unlike Freeman's. In January, 1872, a new book by Helps in which the British government is

Helps, Sir Arthur.

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discussed draws Froude's opinion that it is undesirable to have successive parliamentary officials directing the admiralty and war offices when technology has become so important. In 1872 appears Helps's biography of Thomas Brassey (1805-1870), a prominent railroad contractor -Life and Labours of Mr. Brassey, 1805-1870.

Froude dislikes the saintly treatment of Brassey, and he disputes the worthiness of great fortunes being amassed from the labors of workers who gain nothing from them (July 19, 1872). Froude also notes a review by Charles Kingsley of Queen

Helps, Sir Arthur.

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Victoria's Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands, a memoir prepared for publication by Helps (see Fraser's Magazine, Feb., 1868).

Froude's literary efforts have a prominent place in this correspondence. In Sept., 1867, his review of The Early Years of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort by Charles Grey (1804-1870) is in Fraser's Magazine (Froude edited this magazine 1860-1874). On Aug. 6, 1867, he gives severe criticisms of this biography. On March 5, 1868, he recommends a Mr. Knighton of

Helps, Sir Arthur.

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the civil service in India, author of "Village Sketches in Oudh" which appears in Fraser's during 1867 and 1868. Later in this year he remarks that the magazine cannot afford a staff, and its articles are written for reasons other than monetary ones. He likes the articles in the August and October issues on the trade unions, a movement with which he sympathizes (Oct. 3, 1868). Also in 1868 Froude remarks upon his task of writing about Elizabeth I, and he continues with some acid remarks about some of his women acquaintances (____, 1868). In order to

collect material for his histories, Froude travels to Vienna where he studies documents about the case of Henry VIII against Anne Boleyn. He reports some interesting findings from this material (May 9, 1869). On June 15, 1871, Froude comments on an illness of Thomas Carlyle who is unable to eat and who apparently fears that death is near (but he lives until 1881). Other literary references are in the letters of Feb. 21, Apr. 28, June 15, 1871, and in one of Apr. 13, 1873.

Froude's political discussions are fully as

interesting as those on literary matters. He opposes the prevalent prejudice against colonies and argues for incorporating some of them into England. Otherwise, he says, powers like Russia and America will surpass Britain, and England might eventually be annexed to the United States. He suggests an imperial parliament with representation from Canada, India, and Australia (Oct. 3, 1868). Froude is critical of the means whereby British leaders are selected and avers that we shall "tumble on from one mess to another, till we can tumble no further" (Feb. 21, 1871).

Helps. Sir Arthur.

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Gladstone's cabinet, writes Froude on Apr. 28, 1871, has good intentions, but the problems before England will require many years to alleviate. He also doubts if the government has seriously attempted to suppress fraud in its operations. In this respect he criticizes the role of John Bright, President of the Board of Trade, in the last session of Parliament (Dec. 23, 1869).

Ireland concerns Froude on several occasions. On Jan. 20, 1868, he reports a recent dinner conversation with William Patrick Albert, Duke

Helps. Sir Arthur.

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of Connaught and Strathearn. One of Froude's projects is to get some member of the royal family to visit Ireland. In 1872, however, he is unimpressed by the results which may be expected from visits there by high officials. Gladstone, he writes, like other English statesmen, will go to Ireland only to confirm their preconceived ideas. Concerning English politics Froude believes that Gladstone is less dangerous to the Conservatives now while he is in power than he would be in opposition (Apr. 13, 1872). The letter of Oct. 3, 1868, contains an opinion

Helps, Sir Arthur.

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on landlord-tenant relationship, and the one of Apr. 28, 1871, has comment on the Westmeath affair.

1 item added, 11-1-67. On March 19, 1870, Arthur Helps discussed his new book, Casimir Maremma, and his recommendation of colonization in Paraguay. The addressee was the editor of The Spectator in which a review had appeared.

40 items added, 3-13-69. These forty letters are listed below in chronological order with notes on their contents.

Helps, Sir Arthur

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1853, Dec. 30, from Rev. John Frederick Denison Maurice--Helps's dialogues and Mr. Bullar's plan for a building society.

1855, July 20, from Sir Henry Taylor, author--Helps's Spanish Conquest in America and Conquerors of the New World, Southey's "History of Portugal," and Taylor's son.

1856, Jan. 22, from Richard Monckton Milnes--parliamentary election for seat at Cambridge University and candidacies of George Denman and Spencer H. Walpole.

Helps, Sir Arthur

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1857, July 2, from Martin Farquhar Tupper--
comparison of his recent publication with Helps's
Companions of My Solitude.

1857, Oct. 2, from Lord John Russell--a recent
meeting and Helps's writing.

1858, March 5, from Sir Henry Taylor--detailed
criticism of Helps's play Oulita the Serf,
his use of blank verse, and a remark on the
latter by Macready, the actor.

1859, Aug. 2, from Lord Stanley--war as a
means of national aggrandizement in Europe,

Helps, Sir Arthur

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its status in England and its potential effect of exhausting Europe and exhalting the U. S.

1859, Aug. 3, from Lord John Russell--Palmerston already has a candidate that he must appoint, and a passage from Machiavelli.

1861, Feb. 11, from Sir Henry Taylor--his work on a play.

1862, March 27, from Taylor--the emergence of organizations over individuals and the problem of influencing the former, as with the projects he has recommended to ministries.

1867, April 30, from Lord John Russell-- cannot intervene with the Speaker for Mr. Grove, Helps's illness, the disturbing internal prospects of the country and the weakness of the Liberal Party.

1868, Jan. 10, from Sir Theodore Martin, author, to Alice Helps--his convalescence at Osborne, Queen Victoria, and his wife, Helen Faucit, the actress.

1868, Oct. 8, from Russell--exchange of books and a second edition for his work.

Helps, Sir Arthur

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1868, Dec. 18, from Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer--Helps's biography of Columbus and the budget estimates.

1870, Feb. 9, from Sir Edwin Arnold, poet--exchange of books and a recent meeting.

1871, Jan. 16, from Samuel Smiles, author and social reformer--delay in publication of his book because publishers were awaiting an end to the war.

1871, April 7, from John Thadeus Delane, editor of the Times--his current plans.

Helps, Sir Arthur

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1871, May 4, from Sir John Everett Millais, painter--his "Pizarro Seizing the Inca of Peru" and a possible picture of Montezuma.

1871, June 21, from Delane--Cortez, and the ability of men to find time for matters in which they are interested.

1871, July 10 and 11, from Delane--controversy over the housing of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia who were then visiting London.

1871, Nov. 6, from Benjamin Jowett, Master of Balliol College--the presentation of revised

Helps, Sir Arthur

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statutes for the school to the Privy Council.

1872, Jan. 30, from Odo Russell--his appointment to the Privy Council.

1872, Feb. 11, from Leopold, Victoria's son--the Queen's interest in one of Helps's books and her letter to Lord Granville.

1872, March 1, from Delane--the Queen's letter in the London Gazette.

ca. 1872, July 30, from Mary Ann Elizabeth Thackeray, daughter of the Rev. George Thackeray, Provost of King's College, Cambridge--

receipt of biography of Brassey.

1872, Aug. 8, from Frederic Harrison, author--
appointment with Helps.

1872, Aug. 13, from Herbert Spencer--the
harmony of his and Helps's views and Spencer's
expectation that the biography of Brassey will
illustrate the effectiveness of individual
enterprise.

1872, Aug. 28, from Victoria, Crown Princess
of Prussia--receipt of book and trip to England.

ca. 1872, Nov. 7, from Lord John Russell--

Brassey and private bill legislation.

1873, Feb. 26, from Tom Taylor, dramatist--the question of immortality of animals and his association with Helps.

1873, July 28, from Sir Edwin Arnold--his translation of a work from Greek.

1874, Oct. 1, from Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, private secretary to the Queen--debts of the Prince of Wales, the World and Peter Alfred Taylor noted.

_____, Jan. 5, from Delane--Gibraltar.

Helps, Sir Arthur

22

_____, Jan. 9, from Delane--choice of a man to assist Helps.

_____, March 24, from Henry Reeve of Privy Council--acknowledges Helps's essay on organization.

_____, Dec. 27, from Sir Edwin Arnold--exchange of books.

1 item added, 6-14-74. A personal letter from Helps to Thornton Leigh Hunt on Feb. 13, 1872. A letter from Mr. Ireland, probably Alexander Ireland, was noted.

Helsabeck, Solomon

Papers, 1899-1970

King, Stokes Co., N. C.

6-20-70

Section A

3 items

Helsabeck, Solomon. Papers, 1899-1970

The papers from the former home of the Reverend Solomon Helsabeck of King, N. C., are a circular letter advertising Trinity Park High School of Durham and a form for filling in the names and addresses of prospective students that went out from the office of B. F. Bivins, headmaster of that school. These are accompanied by a letter of gift that states the origin of these papers.

Helsley, Mary

Papers, 1863-1865

Southington, Trumbull Co., Ohio

Section A

15 items

4-8-83

Helsley, Mary. Papers. Southington, Trumbull Co., Ohio

Letters from William J. Helsley, husband of Mary, that were written to her while he was serving in Company G, 19th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry comprise this collection. According to the Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion Official Records, 1861-1866, Vol. II, p. 665, Helsley entered military service on Oct. 15, 1861, at age twenty-two, was appointed

Helsley, Mary

2

corporal on Jan. 1, 1864, and was mustered out with Company G, on Oct. 24, 1865.

Helsley's letters describe conditions in his company's camps near Chattanooga, Nashville, and New Orleans, and at Green Lake, Texas. They also reveal among other things much uncertainty on his part about the rumors he hears as to when and where his company will next be moved. Before he learned of General Edmund Kirby Smith's surrender in Texas he feared that his unit would be sent from New Orleans to

fight his forces. He continued to tell his wife that it would probably be the fall of 1865 before he was mustered out.

In letters of May 3 and 10, 1865, Helsley referred to General George Henry Thomas as "Pap" Thomas in mentioning his last review of the corps in which Helsley was serving. After the middle of June, 1865, Company G was sent to New Orleans, where it remained until it was sent on July 12 to help garrison Texas. His last and only letter written from Green Lake,

Helsley, Mary

4

Texas, is dated July 17, 1865. On the previous June 7 he had written that four divisions of Negro troops had been sent to Texas. While in New Orleans he wrote of visiting two sugar plantations and of having received the impression that Louisiana planters had largely turned from producing sugar cane to growing corn and cotton, and he said he had seen some production of lemons, oranges, and figs.

MSS.

Hemphill, Joseph Newton, 1847-1931.

Letters, 1898-1923, bulk 1908.

20 items.

Naval officer.

SHELF
LOCATION:

Sect. A

Chiefly letters from Hemphill's wife Dora, written in 1908 at the Charleston Navy Yard, while he was serving as Third Squadron commander of the Asiatic Fleet, primarily relating to her activities and news of mutual friends, many of whom were in the Navy.

1. Hemphill, Dora H. 2. Navy wives.
3. Navy-yards and naval stations--South Carolina--Charleston.

NcD

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NDHYme

Hemphill Family

(See box list in Inventory
File)

Papers, 1784 (1831-1929) 1958

Due West, Abbeville Co., & Charleston, S.C.

XIV-A & B;

12,368 items & 28 vols.

SEE SHELF LIST

3 items added, 3-7-51

1 item added, 8-11-59

12-11-50

67 items added, 6-14-60

300 items deducted, 7-11-
72

(See also bound
vol. cards)

11 items added, 8-4-72

12,150

Hemphill Family

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Hemphill Family. Papers. Due West & Charleston,
South Carolina

See also the John Lind Sermons and the Robert C. S. Lind Papers, both in the Manuscript Department. John Lind was the brother of Jane Lind Hemphill and the father of Hannah Smith Lind Hemphill. Robert C. S. Lind was the son of John Lind and the brother of Hannah Smith Lind Hemphill.

There is additional genealogical material about the family in an Information Folder in the Inventory File.

Hemphill Family, Papers. Due West & Charleston,
South Carolina

The first several letters of this collection are largely those of the Rev. John Hemphill (1761-1832), a native of Ireland. He migrated to Pennsylvania, and eventually went to Hopewell S.C., as a minister in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. He married first, Jane Linn, daughter of his professor, the Rev. Matthew Linn, Greencastle of Pa. They had six children, Jennette, Margaret, Eliza, Matthew, John,

Family

Hemphill, Wm. X X X X X X X X C X X X X X X X X X 1A
and William Ramsey. Two years after the death
of his wife in 1809 he married Mary, the widow
of Dr. James Andrew Hemphill, no relation to
John Hemphill. They had four children, a
daughter who died in childhood, David, James,
and Robert Nixon. His son Wm. Ramsey also
became an A. R. P. minister. See The Centennial
History of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian
Church, 1803-1903.

There are several boxes of Associate Reformed Presbyterian (Go to next card)

Family

Hemphill, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

2

sermons, and many of the earlier letters relate to affairs of that church in S. C., many of the letters being from other ministers of that faith to William Ramsey Hemphill.* (See 2 a)

Matters other than religious ones that are referred to in the pre-Civil War, Civil War, and Reconstruction papers are: Naturalization laws in force in 1807, Aaron Burr's expedition, anti-Masonic meetings in Ala. in 1820, nullification sentiment in S. C. in 1832 and anti-nullification sentiment in N. C. as expressed in a letter dated 1833, pro-slavery views, res-

Family

Hemphill ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~

2a

Three sermons and a pastoral letter of W.R. Hemphill, as well as letters from N.M. Gordon, Wm.W. Patton, John Wilson, John Prestley, E.E. Pressly, Matthew Linn, Samuel Taggart, James Hamphill, and Robert C. Grier to him, concern the question of slavery. These letters are by other A.R.P. ministers and relatives.

Family

Hemphill, A. W. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

3

ignation of Thos. Cooper as pres. of S. C. College, movement of slaves through Augusta, Ga. in 1834-35, expedition in 1836 against the Seminoles in Fla., affairs at S. C. College, abolition petitions in Congress in 1836, attempts to link Charleston with Cincinnati by rail, presidential campaign of 1840, Catholic support of Temperance in Philadelphia in 1840, and other aspects of the Temperance movement, movement of John Hemphill to Texas in 1838 and his elevation to the supreme court of that state two years later, African Colonization Society, John

Hemphill, ^{Family} ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

4

Hemphill's service with an expedition against the Mexicans in 1843, encounter with Sam Houston and his wife in 1845, sending of missionaries to Liberia, establishment of a mail steamship line from Charleston to Havana, Calhoun and Clay in 1849, Erskine College and Erskine Theological Seminary, Stockton Cal. and vicinity in 1851 as described by Robert King Reid (He and John Y. Lind had gone to Cal. from S. C. He was elected resident physician at the Cal. state hospital, and Lind was elected to the Cal. senate.), American Colonization Society, presi-

dential election of 1856, slavery controversy in Kansas and land prices there, abolition, secession, reception in the South of the speeches of Stephen A. Douglas and reception in the North of Wm. L. Yancey's speeches, Civil War, war activities of women of Chester, S. C. in 1862, Henry S. Foote's opinion in 1862 of Bragg's campaign, battle of Chancellorsville, hardships at home, Copperheads, election of Jas. H. Hemphill in 1865 to the S. C. constitutional convention and the work of that body, movement of Jas. Hemphill's Negroes, bankruptcy of S. C.

Hemphill, ^{Family} ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~



6

in 1865 (James H. Hemphill was chairman of the finance committee of the senate of that state in 1865.), difficulties of R. N. Hemphill in getting freedmen to sign work contracts, hard times, Ku Klux Klan activities around Blackstock, S. C. in 1871, armed fight between Democrats and Radicals during an election in Ky. in 1871, panic of 1873, Wade Hampton's administration as governor, organization of a militia company in S. C., politics of that state in the 1870's, state debt of S. C.

The papers following the 1870's are largely

Hemphill ^{Family} ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

7

those of Jas. Calvin Hemphill, and, in the main, relate to his career, which is sketched as follows: Journalist; b. Due West, S. C., May 18, 1850; s. Rev. Wm. Ramsey and Hannah (Lind) H.; A. B., Erskine Coll., 1870, A. M., 1872, LL. D., 1909; m. Rebecca M., d. Rev. C. K. True of Flushing, L. I., Nov. 19, 1878 (died 1923). During his first year out of undergraduate school he taught at Lowell, Ky. He was editor of the Abbeville (S. C.) Medium, 1871-1880; reporter, exchange reader, spl. corr., 1880-81, chief of the capitol (Columbia, S. C.) bureau, * Mrs. Hannah Hemphill died on Oct. 4, 1895, at the age of 88. See  Ebenezer E. Pressly, Diary and Commonplace  Book, 1870-1915, p. 511

Hemphill, ^{Family} ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

8

1881-82; city editor and acting mgr., 1886-88, mgr. and editor-in-chief, 1888-1910, Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier; editor Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch, 1910-11; editor of the Charlotte Observer, 1911; on editorial staff of New York Times, 1912; was Washington corr. of Philadelphia Public Ledger; editor of Spartanburg (S. C.) Journal for 5 years. Democrat. Actively identified with work of organizing the S. C. Inter-State and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, 1901-02, member of the board of directors, and mgr. of the Dept. of

Hemphill, ^F~~Family~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

9

Publicity and Promotion for that exposition.
Browley lecturer on journalism, Yale, 1909-10.
First vice-pres. of the Associated Press, 1909.
Mem. Phi Beta Kappa (Wm. and Mary College).
Clubs: Cosmos, National Press, Alfalfa (Washington, D. C.), and Kiwanis (Spartanburg). He died on Nov. 20, 1927. At that time his home was in Abbeville, S. C.

The latter portion of this collection contains quite a number of letters of Wm. Howard Taft and Daniel H. Chamberlain, both of whom were friends of J. C. Hemphill, and from Mrs.

Family

Hemphill ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

10

Francis W. Dawson I, and various members of the Hemphill family.

There is also a considerable quantity of papers of Robert Reid Hemphill, second son of Wm. R. and Hannah Smith (Lind) Hemphill. He was born May 3, 1840, in the Calhoun Section of Abbeville Co., on his father's plantation "Lindo." He edited the Abbeville (S. C.) Medium and served in the State senate for awhile. He died on Dec. 28, 1908, at his home in the section of Abbeville called "Fort Pickens," and is

Family

Hemphill ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

10A

buried in Melrose Cemetery, Abbeville.

The more important subjects treated in the latter part of this collection are: S. C. politics in the 1880's, presidential election of 1884, Benjamin R. Tillman--attitude of Francis W. Dawson I, ed. of the News and Courier before James C. Hemphill became its ed- (Go to next card.)

itor-in-chief upon the death of the former in 1888, and the attitude of the others toward Tillman, Charleston earthquake of 1886, Theodore Roosevelt, murder of F. W. Dawson, Sr. in 1888, Hugh S. Thompson's opinion of Roosevelt and Chas. Lyman, his fellow members in the Civil Service Commission, illness of Henry W. Grady in 1889, S. C. politics in the 1890's, colonization of Negroes in Africa, presidential election of 1892, woman suffrage in that year-- Robt. R. Hemphill introduced a bill in the S. C. senate for that reform, race of John Gary

Hemphill ^{Family} XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

12

Evans in 1894, presidential campaign of 1896, the Dispensary Law, John L. McLaurin's race for the Senate in 1897, railroads (mentioned occasionally), Gridiron Club, presidential election of 1900, McKinley's "imperialistic policy," Walter H. Page's opinion of one of Ellen Glasgow's novels, Wm. McNeill Whistler, *Edward W. Blyden's opposition to the miscegenation of Negroes, establishment of a naval station at Charleston, S. C. Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, appointment of a Negro, Dr. Crum, as collector at the port of Charleston, murder of N. G.

20

*See letter of Jan. 20, 1900, of D. C. Heyward relative to the mother of Wm. M. and James A. M. Whistler.

Gonzales, Joseph Pulitzer's plan to establish a school of journalism at Columbia University, experiences of Robt. G. Hemphill as a teacher in Monroe, Ga., Grover Cleveland, presidential election of 1904, M. Storey's opposition to Harvard's giving Henry Cabot Lodge an honorary LL. D., Oswald Garrison Villard, visit in 1904 by R. W. Gilder with Varina (Howell) Davis, Ogden Movement, Ludwig Lewishon, Wm. E. Dodd's review of one vol. of James F. Rhodes's history of the U. S., Men of Mark in S. C., edited by J. C. Hemphill, Booker T. Washington, F. W. Dawson, Jr.'s first novel, race relations in

the Miss. delta in 1905, St. Andrew's Society of Charleston, Wm. L. Hemphill's experiences as an engineer in tin mines in Bolivia, meeting of the Southern Immigration and Industrial Association in Birmingham in 1907, Uncle Joe Canon's Boot Fund, Geo. Harvey, Joseph Pulitzer, R. Goodwyn Rhett, Wm. H. Taft, Daniel A. Tompkins, Amer. Commission to Liberia in 1909, Everett G. Hill's views on Jefferson Davis, history of Liberia and race relations there, Wm. Jennings Bryan, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, "yellow journalism," W. E. B. Dubois, possible intervention in 1911 in Mexico by the U. S., Woodrow

Hemphill, Family

15

Wilson, James Cannon, Jr., Robt. M. LaFollette,
Taft's view on the tariff, suit of Ambrose E.
Gonzales and J. C. Hemphill vs. D. A. Tompkins,
Geo. Stephens, and W. H. Wood, comparison of B.
R. Tillman and Cole Blease, Champ Clark, Geo.
W. Ochs, Chas. Curtis, speech delivered by Os-
wald G. Villard on segregation in Baltimore and
Washington, prohibition, World War I, League to
Enforce Peace, Alexandria Gazette, Josephus
Daniels, Alfalfa Club, John Sharp Williams,
American Motion Picture Corp., life of Daniel H.
Chamberlain, John Sharp Williams's description
of Key Pittman.

Other papers include: Roll of Co. G. of Orr's Rifles, marriage license of J. C. Hemphill to Rebecca M. True, report in 1892 of the assessment of the estate of John Y. Lind, autobiographical sketch by F. W. Dawson, Sr. that was written 1876, invitation to the funeral of Mrs. F. W. Dawson, Sr. in Oct., 1909, many other invitations and calling cards, other miscellaneous printed material, several boxes of copies of editorials and speeches, and bills and receipts.

Many pamphlets, copies of the News and Courier and the Abbeville Medium, periodicals, and

Hemphill, Family
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17

serials that were originally with this collection were transferred to their respective depts. in the library.

The vols. include: A journal of somebody's trip to Europe in 1905, letterbooks running from 1887 to 1903, and scrapbooks of newspaper clippings covering the years 1887 to 1916. The first part of the correspondence in the letterbook dated June, 1887-June, 1894 is that of F. W. Dawson, Sr.

10-2-51, a roll of the House of Representatives, State of S. C., 1858, (on vellum) placed in Cab. 107.

Hemphill, ^{Family} ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

18

Added to the undated materials, 3-8-51: two Presbyterian communion tokens, probably 18th century, accompanied by a description by Stuart Mosher, Smithsonian Institution.

Diplomas for J. C. Hemphill and his wife in Cab. 107.

Correspondents in this collection include:

Alderman, Edwin Anderson,	Battle, George Gordon
Ansel, Martin F.	Bennett, James Gordon
Ashe, Samuel, A. Court,	Blackwell, Alice Stone
Bailey, Joseph, Weldon,	Bonaparte, Charles
Baker, Newton Diehl,	Joseph,

Family
Hemphill, ~~XXXXXX~~, ~~XXXXXX~~, ~~XXXXXX~~, ~~XXXXXX~~

19

Bradford, Gamaliel	Carr, Julien S[hake-
Bradley, D[aniel], F[ranklin]	peare,
Brice, R[obert], W[ilson]	Chalmers, James C[al-
Bryan, John Stewart	vin,
Bryan, William Jennings	Chamberlain, D[aniel]
Bryson, John Henry	<i>Chapin, Chas. F.</i> H[enry],
Busby, L. White	Clark, Champ
Butler, M[atthew], C[albraith]	Cleveland, Grover
Byrnes, James F[ranklin]	Coolidge, Louis A.
Caldwell, Joseph Pearson	Courtenay, William A.
Cannon, J[oseph], G[urney]	Craig, Locke
Carnegie, Andrew	Currell, Wm. Spenser
	Curtis, C. H. K.

Hemphill Family
 Hemphill ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~

Hemphill

Curtis, George William

Dana, Charles Anderson

Daniels, Josephus

Dargan, George Washington

Davis, Jefferson

Davis, John William

Davis, Varina Jefferson
(Howell)

Dawson, Francis Warring-
ton [Sr.]

Dawson, Francis Warring-
ton Jr.

Dawson, Sarah (Morgan)

Denny, George Hutche-
son

Depew, Chauncey Mitchell

Dial, Nathaniel Barksdale

Dickinson, Jacob McGavock

Dix, John Alden

Douglas, George Wil-
liam

Hemphill ^{Family} ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

21

Earle, Joseph Haynsworth	Fries, Francis Henry
Ekin, James Adams	Frissell, Hollis Burke
Elder, Matthew	Galloway, Mary E.
Elliott, William	Garrison, Lindley Mil-
Ellis, Wade H.	ler
Ellison, John Taylor	Gary, Elbert Henry
Evans, John Gary	Gary, Eugene Blackburn
Fahey, John H.	Gary, Frank Boyd
Fairbanks, Charles Warren	Gaynor, William J.
Fall, Albert Bacon	Gilder, Richard Wat-
Fay, Edwin Whitfield	son
Few, William Preston	Glasgow, Ellen
Forster, Randolph	Glass, Carter

Family

Hemphill ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

22

Glenn, Robert Brodnax
 Gonzales, Ambrose Elliot
 Gonzales, Narciso G.
 Gonzales, William E.
 Gordon, Gilbert
 Gordon, John Brown
 Gordon, Neal McDougal
 Grace, John P.
 Gourdin, Henry
 Grady, Henry Woodfin
 Gray, James Richard
 Gresham Walter Quinton

Grier, Robert Calvin
 Grosvenor, Gilbert
 Guffin, Lemuel P.
 Haddon, David Franklin
 Hadley, Arthur Twining
 Hagood, Johnson
 Hammond, John Hays
 Hampton, Wade
 Harmon, Judson
 Harris, Joel Chandler
 Harrison, Caroline
 (Scott)

Hemphill A WXXXXXX, XXXXOXXXandXXX

23

Harrison, Pat	Holt, Hamilton
Harvey, George	Houston, David Franklin
Harvey, Wilson G.	Howell, Clark
Hemphill, James	Hoyt, Albert Harrison
Hemphill, James Calvin	Hughes, Charles Evans
Hemphill, John	Hunter, James Samuel
Hemphill, John J.	Amzi
Hemphill, Robert Reid	Irby, John Laurens Man-
Henderson, Archibald	ning
Heyward, Duncan Clinch	Jackson, Mary Anna (Mor-
Hilles, Charles Dewey	rison)
Hitchcock, Frank	
Harris	

Johnson, John A.
Jones, Ira Boyd
Jones, William Atkinson
Jordan, William George
Jusserand, Jean A. A. J.
Keith, James
Keith, W. C.
Kent, Charles William
Kilgo, John Carlisle
Kitchin, Claude
Knox, Philander Chase
Kohn, August
Lamont, Hammond

Lane, James Henry
Langley, Samuel Pier-
pont
Latimer, Asbury Church-
well
Leach, Henry Goddard
Lee, Stephen Dill
Lee, William States
Legaré, George Swinton
Lewis, James Hamilton
Lind, R. C. S.
Logan, W. Turner
Longstreet, James

Family

Hemphill, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

25

Longworth, Nicholas

Low, Seth

Lyman, Hart

McAdoo, William Gibbs

McCabe, William Gordon

McCaw, David

McClintock, John

McDonald, Angus W.

McElwee, William Meek
Jr.

McGowan, Samuel

McLaurin, John Lowndes

McLean, George Payne

McLeod, Thomas G.

McSweeney, Miles Benjamin

MacVeagh, Franklin

MacVeagh, Wayne

Mann, William Hodges

Manning, Richard Irving

Martin, Thomas Staples

Milton, Samuel W.

Meserve, Frederick H.

Family

Hemphill, ~~Wm XXXXX, XXXXX, XXXXX, XXXXX, XXXXX, XXXXX, XXXXX~~

26

Mell, Patrick Hughes

Middleton, Count E.

Bentriglio?

Millen, Stafford Currie

Miller, Charles Ransom

Miller, John

Miller, John Gardiner

Mills, James Spencer

Mitchell, Edward Page

Montgomery, Andrew

Spence

Moore, Joseph Hampton

Moore, Walter William

Mordecai, Moses Cohen

Mordecai, Thomas Moultrie

Morehead, John Motley

Morton, Sterling

Moses, George Higgins

Munro, David Alexander

Munroe, Charles Edward

Murphy, Edgar Gardner

Murphy, Henry Leland

Hemphill, Family
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27

Naon, R. S.	Overman, Lee Sclater,
Nichols, Edward West	Page, Robert, Newton,
Norton, Charles Dyer	Page, Walter Hines
Norton, Eliot	Palmer, Benjamin Morgan
Ochs, Adolp S.	Patrick, John
Ochs, George Washington,	Parker, Alton Brooks,
Ochs, Milton Barlow,	Patton, William W.
Olney, Richard	Penrose, Boies
O'Neal, Emmet	Pershing, John Joseph,
Orr, James Lawrence,	Petrie, George
Osborne, Chase Salmon,	Phillips, David, G.

Family

Hemphill, A XXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

28

Pindell, Henry Means,	Pritchett, Henry Smith
Pittman, Key	Pulitzer, Joseph
Poteat, Edwin McNeill,	Ralston, Samuel, S.
Pressly, David	Randall, James Ryder,
Pressly, David Brainerd,	Randolph, Harrison
Pressly, E. E.	Ranson, Alexander,
Pressly, Francis Young	Reid, Whitelaw
Pressly, Frank Young	Rhodes, James Ford
Pressly, John Ebenezer,	Richardson, Wilds,
Pressly, John Lowry,	Preston
Pressly, John S.	Ridder, Herman

Family
Hemphill ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

29

Robinson, [David]	Pressley	Shepard, James E.
Rockefeller, John D	[avidson], Jr.	
Roosevelt, Franklin D	[elano]	Sleicher, John A.
Roosevelt, Theodore		Sloan, Benjamin
Root, Elihu		Sloan, H[enry], T.
Sartain, William		Small, John H[umphre]
Scherer, James A. B.		Smith, Charles Emory
Screws, W[illiam]	W[allace]	Smith, Marcus
Seitz, Don C	[arlos]	Aurelius
Sharp, W[ashington]	M[arion]	Smyth, Thomas
Shaw, Albert		Spenser, S[amuel]
		<i>Snowden, Yates</i>

Stahlman, Edward, Brushrod,	Tillman, George,
Stevenson, R. Randolph	Dionysius,
Stockard, Henry Jerome	Tillman, James H.
Stokes, Anson Phelps	Thom, Alfred Prem-
Stokes, James William	broke,
Straus, Nathan	Tucker, Henry St.
Straus, Oscar Solomon,	George
Sutherland, George	Tumulty, Joseph,
Taft, Horace Dutton,	Patrick,
Taft, William Howard,	Turner, Thomas
Tillman, Benjamin, Ryan,	Underwood, John Cox

Family

Hemphill ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

32

the Erskine College Library and Miss Mary Hemphill Green, Dept. of English, East Carolina College, Greenville, N. C.

1 item added 8-10-59: Typescript of a letter in the Narciso Gener Gonzales Papers in the South Caroliniana Library which was written on Mar. 23, 1889, by N. G. Gonzales to James Calvin Hemphill I. It has to do with the recent murder of Francis Warrington Dawson I, the reply of Gonzales to a request by Hemphill for his opinion of the Charleston News and Courier at that time, and the ~~embarrassment of Governor John P. Richard~~ son over the filling of the treasurership of

Charleston. Gonzales goes on to say that he supposes he is more in the Governor's confidence than is any other man in the state.

67 items added 6-14-60 from the F. W. Dawson I Papers pertain to the murder of Dawson, editor of the News and Courier, Democratic politics in S. C., and especially to B. R. Tillman, the Silver question, and the W.C.T.U. in S. C. Correspondents on Dawson's murder include E. Toomer Porter, Geo. H. Sass, Thos. S. Earl, E. A. Scott, E. J. Meynardie, W. M. Grier, J. H. Averell Wm. M. Hazzard, J. J. Richardson, et al. Letters from Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin concern the W.C.T.U.

Family

Hemphill, ~~Wm. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

34

in S. C. Tillman and S. C. political relations, ca. 1890-1892, are discussed by Wm. A. Courtenay, M. C. Butler, W. E. Cothram, J. F. J. Caldwell, J. H. Brook, W. T. C. Bates, Daniel Chamberlain, Marshall Cushing, and Theodore G. Barker. From Augusta, Ga., letters of J. C. C. Black discuss the Ga. Farmers' Alliance. Wm. H. Brawley, S. C. Representative to Congress writes of his speech supporting Cleveland's drive to repeal the Sherman Act and of the Silver question in relation to the South and the country at large. Correspondents who write on press affairs include C. A.

Hemphill, ^{Family} ~~WXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~

35

Boynton, W. R. Cathcart, and S. J. Barrows.
Other writers are Sarah (Morgan) Dawson, J. H.
Averell, J. S. Cothran.

Two boxes of pictures are filed with the
papers. A picture of J. C. Hemphill and one of
August Kohn are filed in the Picture File.

From Sierra Leone, West Africa, there are a
series of letters, 1909-1910, from Edward
Wilmot Blyden, African author, to James Calvin
Hemphill. See Autograph File for dates of these
letters and of an article by Blyden on Liberia.

See Willard B. Gatewood, "James Calvin
Hemphill in the Presidential Campaign, 1912,"
Duke M. A. thesis, 1954.

The 300 items deducted on 7-11-72, consisted of material either transferred to the Broadside Collection, the Advertising Collection, or discarded.

11 items added, 8-4-72: This addition consists of two photostats of letters and a number of newspaper clippings and photographs. The first letter is dated April 17, 1867, and was written by Robert Reid Hemphill while he was at the University of South Carolina to James Calvin Hemphill. The second letter is dated

October 2, 1958, and is from the curator of the library of Dickinson College to Mrs. James C. Hemphill. It is apparently a reply to an inquiry about family members. The clippings and photographs concern members of the Hemphill family.

James Calvin Hemphill's involvement as Trustee and Manager of Promotion and Publicity for the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition is reflected in correspondence (especially 1901-1902, but with scattered

references in 1900 and possibly before that), printed materials (1901-1902), and scrapbooks (F-4268, F-4269, F-4270, F-4271, F-4272, F-4273). The letters contain information on the business organization of the fair as well as the many entertainment acts that applied to be hired. Printed materials include stamps, tickets, invitations, souvenir cards and programmes, an honorary certificate, and a 1902 U.S. House of Representatives bill promoted to pay the debts of the exposition. The scapbooks contain clippings that report in detail on the

Hemphill Family

39

progress and organization of the exposition.

Hemphill Family

M-5940

Hemphill, James Calvin

Daybook, 1880-1886

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C.

19 pp.

Boards

19 1-4 x 16 cm.

8-5-58

GUIDE

Hemphill Family

M-5941

Hemphill, James Calvin

Daybook, 1894-1897

Charleston, Charleston Co., S. C.

157 pp.

Boards

19 1-2 x 12 1-2 cm.

8-5-58

GUIDE

Hemphill Family

L-4258

Hemphill, James Calvin

Letterbook, 1894, June-Jan., 1896 *ds*

Charleston, S. C.

990 pp.

Boards

30 x 25 cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

L- 4259

Hemphill, James Calvin

old

Letterbook, 1896, Jan.-May, 1897

Charleston, S. C.

497 pp.

Boards

30 x 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

L-4260

Hemphill, James Calvin

Letterbook, 1897, June-Oct., 1898 *ds*

Charleston, S. C.

498 pp.

Boards

30 x 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family
Hemphill, James Calvin

L-4261

Letterbook, 1900, Aug.-May, 1903

as

Charleston, S. C.

507 pp.

Boards

30 x 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

L- 5342

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1868-1895

Charleston, Charleston County, S. C.

84 pp.

Boards

31 x 25 cm.

10-23-54

Hemphill Family

F- 5346

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1875-1907

Charleston, Charleston County, S. C.

223 pp.

Boards

35 3-4 x 25 cm.

10-23-54

Hemphill Family

F- 4262

Hemphill, James Calvin

ds

Scrapbook, 1887-1888

Charleston, S. C.

200 pp.

Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

F-4263

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1889-1890

179 pp. Boards 40 1-2 x 26 cm.

12-9-50

Hemphill Family

F-4264

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1891-1892

178 pp.

Boards

40 1-2 x 26 cm.

12-9-50

Hemphill Family

F- 4265

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook , 1892-1893 & 1894-1895

Charleston, S. C.

200 pp.

Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

L-5345

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1892-1898

Charleston, Charleston County, S. C.

24 pp.

Boards

30 1-2 x 23 3-4 cm.

10-23-54

Hemphill Family

F- 5343

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1893-1894

Charleston, Charleston County, S. C.

28 pp.

Boards

36 1-2 x 27 1-4 cm.

10-23-54

Hemphill Family

F- 5344

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1895

Charleston, Charleston County, S. C.

26 pp.

Boards

36 1-2 x 29 cm.

10-23-54

Hemphill Family

F- 4266

Hemphill, James Calvin

ds

Scrapbook, 1895-1897

Charleston, S. C.

201 pp.

Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

F- 4267

Hemphill, James Calvin

ds

Scrapbook, 1897-1899

Charleston, S. C.

179 pp.

Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

F- 4268

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1899-1901

196 pp.

Boards

40 1-2 x 26 cm.

12-9-50

Hemphill Family

F-4269

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1900, Apr.-Apr., 1901

Charleston, S. C.

186 pp.

Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

F-4270

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1901, Apr.-Dec., 1901

Charleston, S. C.

198 pp.

Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

F- 4271

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1901-1902

Charleston, S. C.

109 pp.

Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

F- 4272

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1901, Dec.-Feb., 1902

Charleston, S. C.

199 pp.

Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

F- 4273

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1901-1903

Charleston, S. C.

296 pp.

Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

F- 4274

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1902, Feb.-June, 1902

Charleston, S. C.

230 pp.

Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

F- 4275

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1903-1904

196 pp.

Boards

40 1-2 x 26 cm.

12-9-50

Hemphill Family

4276

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1904-1906

199 pp. Boards 40 1-2 x 26 cm.

12-9-50

Hemphill Family

F- 4277

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1906-1907

200 pp.

Boards

40 1-2 x 26 cm.

12-9-50

Hemphill Family

F-4278

Hemphill, James Calvin

ds

Scrapbook, 1907-1908

Charleston, S. C.

200 pp.

Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

F- 4279

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1908-1910

220 pp.

Boards

40 1-2 x 26 cm.

12-9-50

Hemphill Family

F- 4280

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1910

194 pp.

Boards

40 1-2 x 26 cm.

12-9-50

Hemphill Family

F- 4281

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1910, Nov. - 1911, June

185 pp.

Boards

40 1-2 x 26 cm.

12-9-50

Hemphill Family

F- 4282

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1911, July - 1912, May

218 pp. Boards 40 1-2 x 26 cm.

12-9-50

Hemphill Family

F- 4283

Hemphill, James Calvin

Scrapbook, 1912-1916

Charleston, S. C.

200 pp.

Boards

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 26 cm.

DEC 9 '50

Hemphill Family

M-5942

Hemphill, Robert Reid

c

Commonplace Book, n. d.

Abbeville, Abbeville Co., S. C.

25 pp.

Boards

24 1-2 x 19 3-4 cm.

8-5-58

GUIDE

Hemphill Family

M-5943

Hemphill, Robert Reid

Daybook, 1876-1882

Abbeville, Abbeville Co., S. C.

27 pp.

Boards

19 1-4 x 15 1-3 cm.

8-5-58

GUIDE

Hemphill Family

M-5347
c

Hemphill, Robert Reid,

Legal Case Book, 1866-1880

Cleburne, Johnson County, Texas; and
Abbeville, Abbeville County, S. C.

87 pp.

Leather

16 1-3 x 10 1-2 cm.

10-25-54

GUIDE

Hemphill Family

M-5348

Hemphill, Robert Reid,

C

Scrapbook, 1873-1892

Abbeville, Abbeville County, S. C.

13 pp.

Boards

25 1-4 x 18 1-4 cm.

10-25-54

GUIDE

Hemphill Family

M-5944

Hemphill, Robert Reid, ?

Teacher's Record, n. d.

Abbeville, Abbeville Co., S. C.

28 pp.

Cloth

24 1-4 x 19 1-4 cm.

8-5-58

GUIDE